MICHIGAN FARMER.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture and Science.

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THE MICHIGAN FARMER,
A MONTHLY HOME JOURNAL

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☞ Farmers and stock-raisers will do well to read the substantial testimonials upon our last page in favor of *Fickardt's Cattle Powders*; they be of some worth or such tsetimony could not be produced of their efficacy.

WHY WE ARE LATE THIS MONTH.

We owe an apology for the backwardness of our October issue; but we have thought it best to delay publication a week or ten days in order to publish the *entire* Premium List fully corrected, also other matters connected with the State Agricultural Society, and thus have it *all in one number* for immediate reference.

Domestic Wines.

Those who visited the last State Fair must have noticed the number of domestic wines entered for competition; there is evidently a disposition on part of some of our citizens to show that Michigan can produce good wines—this is a move in the right direction, and we hope that the State Society will offer better premiums for the encourment of the production of a pure article of wine and vinegar. Mr. Elijah Smith, 16 Woodward avenue, Detroit, made the best show in this class, having carried off the *first* premiums on Champagne, Currant and Raspberry wines, and on cider and White Wine Vinegar; on the last named article Mr. S. excels any person in the Northwest as a manufacturer. As an article for table use it is without an equal, being beautfully clear and very pure.

A Good Apple.

J. Ballard & Son, of Niles, have laid upon our table some fine specimens of the Chenango Strawberry, an apple but little known in Michigan. It originated as a seedling in the State of New York, some thirty years since, and such was its acceptable qualities as an early market table apple that it became a general favorite. The fruit before us is bright clouded pink of somewhat oblong shape measures ten inches in circumference and weighes one-half-pound. Its flavor is excellent flesh firm, and its general characteristics most desirable either for market or domestic use. It ripens before the 1st of September, and may therefore be considered as very profitable, large and early fruit. Mr. B. has a large number of these trees, and informs us that he is ready to supply grafts, &c., on application.

☞ Many articles have been crowded out.

STATE FAIR PREMIUM LIST FOR 1863.

We give below the full and correct list of the list of Premiums awarded by the State Agricultural Society at their 15th Annual Fair, for 1863, from the *official reports* of the class Committees:

DIVISION A.

CLASS 1—SHORTHORNS.

128 William Curtis, Addison, 4 year old bull, Orpheus 2nd. 1st. premium. $20
100 D. M. Uhl, Ypsilanti, 7 year old bull Buena Vista, 2nd. 10
113 Samuel Lyndon, Plymouth, 3 year old bull, Gunpowder. 1st premium. 14
24 Samuel Crooks, Kalamazoo, 3 year old bull, Independence. 2nd premium. 8
8 Ebenezer Durkee, Portage, 2 year old bull, Duke of Livingston. 1st premium. 12
40 Messrs. Sly, Plymouth, 1 year old bull, Master Butterfly. 2nd premium 6
106 D. M. Uhl, Ypsilanti, 1 year old bull, Young Washtenaw. 1st premium. 10
66 D. S. Walbridge, Kalamazoo, 1 year old bull. 2nd pr. 5
107 D. M. Uhl, Ypsilanti, bull calf 6 mo. old, Union. 1st pr. 7
49 Messrs. Sly, Plymouth, heifer calf, Suffolk Lady. 2d pr. 3
25 Samuel Crooks, Kalamazoo, bull calf, Young Fremont. 2nd premium. 4
59 J. Conley, Marshall, 5 year old cow, Ronette. 1st pr. 20
17 D. S. Walbridge, Kalamazoo, 6 year old cow, Miss Eugenia. 2n premium. 10
108 D. M. Uhl, Ypsilanti, 4 year old cow, Florence. 1st pr. 15
45 Messrs Sly, Plymouth, 4 year old cow, Queen of Trumps. 2nd premium. 8
132 William Curtis, Addison, 3 year old heifer, Genera 2nd. 1st premium. 12
46 Messrs. Sly, Plymouth, 3 year old heifer. 2nd pr, 6
105 D. M. Uhl, Ypsilanti, 2 year old heifer. 1st premium. 10
47 Messrs. Sly, Plymouth, 2 year old heifer, Easter day. 2d 48 do do 1 year old heifer. 1st pr. 8
6 Ebeneza Durkee, Portage, 1 year old heifer. 2nd pr. 4
134 William Curtis, Addison, heifer calf, Evening Star. 1st 6

Committee—Winfield Scott, chairman.

CLASS 2—DEVONS.

54 M. M. & O. W. Ballard, Niles, best bull 4 year old and over. 1st premium. 20
77 C. H. William, Coldwater, best bull 2 years old. 1st pr. 12
68 M. M. & O. W. Ballard, Niles, bull calf Devon. 8
11 J. R. Tibbits, Detroit, best cow 4 yr old & over. 1st pr. 20
55 M. M. & O W. Ballard, Niles. 2nd best cow 4 year old and over 2nd premium. 10
58 M. M. & O. W. Ballard, Niles, best heifer 3 year old and over, Devon. 1st premium. 12
59 M M. & O. W. Ballard, Niles, best heifer 2 yr old. 1st p. 10
74 C. H Williams, Coldwater, 2d best heifer 2 yr old. 2d p. 5
61 M M. & O. W. Ballard, Niles, best heifer calf. 1st pr. 5
75 C. H. Williams, Coldwater, 2d best heifer calf. 2nd pr. 3
64 H. H. Houston, Niles, 1 year old heifer. 1st pr. 8

Committee—H. P. Sly, W. Frink, E. Phelps.

CLASS 3—HEREFORDS.

136 E. Phelps, Pontiac, 4 year old cow. 1st premium. 20
137 do do 2 year old heifer. 1st pr. 10
138 do do 1 year old heifer. 1st pr. 8
139 do do heifer calf. 1st pr. 5

Committee—Winfield Scott, chairman.

CLASS 4—AYRSHIRES.

95 M. Murphy, Port Sarnia, Canada West, best bull 4 yrs old, Bred Galway. 1st premium. $20

Committee—H. P. Sly, W. Frink, E. Phelps.

CLASS 6—HERDS OF SHORTHORNS.

108 D. M. Uhl, Ypsilanti, best herd of Shorthorns, not less than five, eight in this choice. 1st pr. $30
135 Wm. Curtis, best herd Shorthorns, not less than five, five in this he d. 1st pr. $30

Committee—H. P. Coon, W. Frink, William Tuft, A. S. Brooks, J. Taylor.

CLASS 7—HERD OF DEVONS AND HEREFORDS.

63 M. M & O N. Ballard, Niles, best herd of Devons, Bull and 4 Cows. Silver cup, value $20

Committee—A. M. Cole, E Phelps, H. P. Sly, W, Frink, S. Frankish.

CLASS 8—GRADE CATTLE.

150 Heath & Winslow, Pontiac, 6 year old Cow. 1st pr. $10
115 S. Lyndon, Plymouth, 6 year old Cow, Spotted Charlie 2nd pr. $8
116 S Lyndon, Plymouth, 3 year old heifer, Mayflower. 2nd premium. $8
37 D. M. McKee, Kalamazoo, 2 year old heifer, Jennie. 1st premium $8
117 Samuel Lyndon, Plymouth, 2 year old heifer. 2nd pr. $5
123 Samuel Lyndon, do 1 year old heifer. 1st pr. $6
2 Samuel Lyndon, do 1 year old heifer. 2nd pr. $4
119 Samuel Lyndon, do 2½ months old heifer calf. 1st pr. $5
120 Samuel Lyndon, Plymouth, 2 months old heifer Calf 1st premium. 3

Committee—D. M. Uhl, Nathan Jones, Wm. Curtis.

CLASS 9—WORKING OXEN AND STEERS.

140 Jno Milhan, Kalamazoo, best yoke of oxen 5 years old. 1st premium. $20
98 S. R. Rolen, Kalamazoo, Yoke of oxen 6 years old. 2nd premium. $15
146 Heath and Winslow, Pontiac, pair three year old steers. 1st pr. $10
127 U. Tryon, Vicksburgh, pair three year old steers. 2nd premium. $7
81 H. Arnold, Kalamazoo, one yoke of trained steers. 1st premium. $10
G. Benedict, Kalamazoo, trainer of steers. 1st pr. Diploma and $5
144 Heath and Winslow committ re ommend o special Pr. of one yoke of very superior untrained 4 year old steers, $12
80 H. Arnold, Kalamazoo, best yoke of 2 year old steers, Buck and Bill. 1st pr. 6

Committee—G. Townsend, J. Taylor. B. Spencer.

CLASS 10—FAT CATTLE

142 Heath & Winslow, Pontiac, fat ox 6 year old, George. 1st pr. $15
143 do do fat ox 5 year old, Charlie. 2nd pr. 10
155 do do best fat cow, 7 year old, Lilly. 1st pr. 12
125 Richard Daniels, Kalamazoo, fat cow, 6 years old, Lady Lincoln. 2nd pr. 10
124 Richard Daniels, do best fat steer, Harry, 1st pr. 10
64 Richardson & Wattles, do fat steer 3 year old. 2nd pr. 8
149 Heath & Winslow, Pontiac, fat heifer 3 yr old. 1st pr. 10
150 do do fat heifer 3 yr old. 2nd pr. 8
156 do do herd of fat cattle, 5 head, a silver cup value of 25

The committee would say that the herd of fat cattle, are the best ever exhibited in the State of Michigan.

Committee—S Gillett, J. R. Campbell, S. Lyndon, L. Loomus, Wm. T. Johnson.

CLASS 11.

63 Messrs. Sly, Plymouth, best herd of milch cows, 5 in number. 1st premium. 20

Committee—Henry Packer, R. Fogg, D. P. Wilcox.

DIVISION B—Horses.

CLASS 1.

130 R. Dougherty, Parkville, 1 year old Stallion—name Flushing Boy, Jr. 1st premium. $8
88 J. B. Cornell, Kalamazoo, 1 year old stallion—name Major Red pepper. 2nd pr. 5
99 J. H. Foster, Parkville, 1 yr old filley—name Belle. 1st p. 6
80 J. H. Hopkins, do 1 year old mare. 2nd pr. 5
34 F. V. Smith & Co., Coldwater, 2 yr old stallion—name George Van Aiken—Magna Charta breed. 1st pr. 10
28 W. Bair, Brady, 2 yr old stallion—name Tiger 2nd pr. 6
125 E. S. Moore, Three Rivers, 2 year old mare—Flushing Boy breed. 1st pr. 8
46 James Pattison, Three Rivers, 2 year old mare—name Kate. 2nd pr. 5
117 J. Dean, J., Carlisle, 3 year old stallion—name Frank Pattison. 1st. pr. 12
95 L. Berry, Marshall, 3 yr old stallion—name Nero. 2d p. 8
242 S. F. Gross, Centerville, 3 year old mare—name Lucy Mason. 1st pr. 10
187 J. B. Cornell, Kala., 3 yr old mare—name Kate. 2nd pr. 6
124 E. S. Moore, Three Rivers, 7 year old mare and colt—name Fly. 1st pr. 15
121 E. S. Moore, Three Rivers, 8 year old mare and colt—name Flora 2nd pr. 10
90 J. B. Cornell, Kalamazoo, 13 year old stallion—Vermont Herd. 1st pr. 20
122 E. S. Moore, Three Rivers, 5 year old stallion—name Flushing Boy. 2nd pr. 12
13 A. S. Berry, Adrian, 5 year old stallion—name Adrian Pet. 3d pr. 8

Your committee on Horses for all work, have the honor to report as above. This class which is usually the largest at our Annual Exhibitions, embraced the large number of seventy entries, of which about fifty were present, at the hour of examination.

Your committee take pleasure in saying that while, the whole class was highly creditable, there were many in it of superior excellence; thus affording most gratifying proof of improvement in the breeding of this useful stock. No. 122 Flushing Boy, Jr., was a colt of extraordinary merit. There were eleven competitors in the list of two year old stallions six of which were entered by the enterprising owners of "Magna Charta," and the get of that noted Horse. Eighteen contestants were examined in the list of Stallions four years old

and over, and the competion was very spirited, as a class they were a good lot with some very superior horses among them.—The speed exhibited by this class was exceedingly creditable as a feature in the exhibition though not made the criterion of judgment.

Committee—C. Yost, H. Gale, L. Coville, E. N. Wilcox, J. W. Fitch.

CLASS 2—THOROUGH BREDS.

171 J. W. Fitch, Cleveland, O., 12 year old stallion—Thorough Bred—Col. Grayson 1st pr. $30
247 N. Shepherd, Battle Creek, 4 yr old stallion—William Duncan. 2nd pr. 20
249 J. Hamilton, Flint, 4 yr old mare—Madelin, 1st pr. 20

Committee—E. N. Wilcox, F. V. Smith, H. C. Lewis.

CLASS 3—PART THOROUGHBREDS.

204 E. G. Guild, Grand Rapids, 5 year old stallion—part Thorough Bred—name Mich. Boy. 1st pr. 10
102 Thomas Johnson, Marshall, 3 year old mare—name Eloise. 1st pr. 10
72 Thos. Gordon, Kal., 4 yr old mare—name Nellie. 2nd p. 10
129 E. N. Wilcox, Detroit, mare & colt—name Winona 1t p 15
97 E. Hinebaugh, Burr Oak, 2 yr old stallion—name Warfield. 1st pr. 10
199 C. M. Sly, Ann Arbor, 6 year old gelding—name Billy Boston, Jr. 1st pr. 6
148 G. W. Vaughn, Kalamazoo, 7 year old stallion—name Mingo 2nd pr. 10
56 H. A. Flint, Novi, 5 yr old stallion—breed Stone Plover. 1st pr. 15
6 R. Lewis, Brady, 2 yr old mare—name Squaw, 1st pr. 8
7 do do 1 yr old mare—name Queen Bess. 1t p. 6
12 Geo. Graham, Kalamazoo, 1 yr. old stallion—name Indian Chief. 1st pr. 8
178 Wm. McCormick, Centerville, 2 year old mare—name May Queen. 2nd pr. 8

Committee—G. W. Bissell

CLASS 4—WORKING HORSES PARTLY THOROUGHBRED

20 E. Hodges, Galesburg, 10 yr old Stallion—Breed French Name Norman Tiger. 1st pr. 20
142 A. Schonoro, Allegan, 4 year old Stallion—Breed, Badger 2nd pr. 10
112 Wm. Hanes, Schoolcraft, 3 year old Stallion—Breed Norman Tiger—Name George. 1st. pr. 12
145 S. R. Balch, Kalamazoo, pr Draft Horses—9-10 years old. 1st pr. 12
4 F. M. Manning, Paw Paw, pair Draft Geldings—Breed Morgan Black Hawk. 2nd pr. 10
132 J. H. Lee, Nankin, Draft mare, 7 years old—name Lady Ellen. 1st pr. 6
172 C. P. Burghdorff, Schoolcraft, recommended as descretionary premium on a worthy pair matched pair 2 year old Draft Geldings. 5

Your committee found it a difficult task to decide upon the stallions, best deserving premiums, as there were a number very worthy animals, but concluded to award as above.

Committee—William Chadwick, Chairman.

CLASS 5—TROTTING HORSES.

58 A. C. Fisk, Coldwater, 6 year old Stallion—name Frank Fisk. 1st pr. silver cup or $40
180 J. Seeley, Saline, 5 year old Stallion—name Ben. Black Hawk. 2nd pr. 20
206 W. Chase, Jonesville, 4 year old Stallion or over—name Frank Moscow. 1st pr. 25
214 J. H. Cornell, Coldwater, 4 year old Stallion—name Hector. 2nd pr. 15
168 L. Webster, Reading, 3 year old Stallion—name Frank Russell. 1st pr. 20
86 J. B Cornell, Kalamazoo, 3 year old Stallion—name Rosebuck Hero. 2nd pr. 12
54 A. S. Drake, Comstock, 5 year old brood mare and colt—name Dolly. 2st pr. 15
59 A C. Fisk, Coldwater, 4 year old mare—name Lady Moscow. 1st pr. 10
169 G. Berry, Reading, 3 year old mare—name Nellie. 1st premium. 10
176 H. J. Talbot, Centerville, span 6 old Geldings. 1st pr. Silver cup, or 25
23 A. S. Berry, Adrian, pair matched Trotting Horses. 2nd pr. 15
160 A. C. Fisk, Coldwater, 6 years old Gelding—name Tobin. 1st pr. 15
246 Warren Peabody, Detroit, 6 year old mare. 2nd pr. 10

The committee in this class would say in reference to the double teams, that the Executive Committee instructed this Committee, to award Premiums, to such teams as would come with the Term matched in its ordinary acceptation, and therefore they have awarded the first premium to Mr. Talcotte team, and the 2nd to Mr. Berry's Team. They considered only such teams as could be called matched Horses, and in making this ward, have not only considered, time, but style, travel and alue as well.

Committee—J. B. Crippen, C. E. Stuart, Wm. Ashley, John Youney, M. E. Crofoot.

CLASS 6—STABLE OF COLTS.

33 F. V. Smith, Coldwater, Stable Colts, 6 in number, by Magna Charta, 1st pr. $20

Committee—J. W. Fitch, J. R. Campbell, M. F. Barton, A. S. Brooks.

CLASS 7—CARRIAGE AND BUGGY HORSES.

195 Col Dickey, Marshall, matched carriage horses, 4 and 5 years old, over 16 hands. 1st pr. $20
63 James Dunckley, Kalamazoo, span Geldings, 4 year old or over, over 16 hands. 2nd pr. 12
194 G. W. Warren, Bristol, Ind., pair Geldings 5 years old, under 16 hands. 1st pr. 15
65 Olds and Cary, Hartford, span Carriage Geldings 4 yrs old under 16 hands. 2nd pr. 10
192 J. C. Bassett, Kalamazoo, 9 year old mare—name Jennie. 8
157 G. M. Everets, carriage Gelding 6 years old, 2nd pr. 6
200 C. M. Sly, Ann Arbor, best trained saddle Horse. 1st premium. 5
110 W. H. Cony, Kalamazoo, best trained saddle horse for Ladies' use. 1st pr. 5
236 W. Curtiss, Adrian, 3 year old mare. 1st pr. 5

Your Committee would recommend a discretionary premium to Wm. Sutherland, No. 64

In this class competition was close, and some of the best horses in the State, were on Exhibition, and in which their superiors are not easily found.

Committee—S. M. Seely, John Starkweather, A. N. Norton.

CLASS 8—MATCHED HORSES.

32 A. T. Norton, Centerville, matched horses under 1200, 8 year old—name Bill and Rock. 1st pr. $15
179 F. F. Gray, Marshall, pair mares, 3 yr old. 1st pr. 12
2 L. Millard, Palo, pair mares 3 year old—name Virginia Whip. 2nd pr. 8
212 H. Randolph, pair geldings 3 years old. 2nd pr. 12
127 E. G. Brown, Nankin, matched horses 5 & 6 years old—breed Morgan—name Charly and Jim, over 1200. 1st pr. 10

Committee—K. C. Barker.

CLASS 9—JACKS AND MULES.

15 A. S. Berry, Adrian, 6 year old, Spanish Jack. 1st pr. $15
105 A. P. Cook, Brooklyn, 6 year old Jack. 2nd pr. 10
16 A. S. Berry, Adrian, Jenny and Foal by side. 1st pr. 8
220 do do Jenny and Foal by side. 2nd pr. 6
17 do do pair aged Mules. 1st pr. 12
251 A. P. Cook, Brooklyn, pair mules. 2nd pr. 8
19 A. S. Berry, Adrian, best show young mules. 1st pr. 20

Committee—H. Burch, John Starkweather, Horace Welch.

DIVISION C—Sheep, Swine and Poultry.

CLASS 1—MERINO SHEEP.

95 M. W. Bingham, Shoreham, Vt., 2 yr old Spanish Merino buck. 1st pr. $15
89 William L. Hughs, Cornwall, Vt., 1 year old Spanish Merino buck 2nd pr. 10

This committee find three Ewes entered in the class, and we have ruled them out for the want of satisfactory pedigrees.

Committee—H. Huff, J. E. Bonine, K. W. Bingham, J. R. Wixom.

WOOL IN FLEECE.

113 Lot Bonine, Vandalia, 6 fleeces Merino Wool. 1st p. Dip. 5
114 do do 6 fleeces medium Wool. 1st p. Dip. 5

Committee—S. R. Cobb, D. Larzahre, D. Francisco.

CLASS 2—SPANISH MERINOS.

The committee to whom was referred, Class 2, Division C, Spanish Merinos, respectfully report that they congratulate the farmers of Michigan on the marked improvement in this most valuable class of sheep, and have awarded premiums as follows:

129 N. S. Schuyler, Birmingham, best buck 3 yr old. 1st pr. $10
140 Gorham & Gillitt, Hadly, Ill., 2d best buck 3 yr old. 2d p. 6
42 Henry Goodyear, Manchester, best buck 2 yr old. 1st pr. 8
31 L. K. Jenne, Gr. Rapids, 2d best buck 2 yr old. 2d pr. 3
132 N. S. Schuyler, Birmingham, best buck 1 yr old. 1st pr. 5
198 M. W. Bingham, Shoreham, Vt., 2d best buck 1 yr old. 2 p. 3
180 L. J. Thompson, Hillsdale, best 5 Ewes 3 yr old. 1st pr. 6
191 G. W. Inman, Lodi Plains, 2d best 5 Ewes 3 yr old 2d p. 4

Number first premium has been awarded to two year old Ewes, there being but two pens, and one of them is rejected, a part of them being too old.

103 E. Dougherty, Parkville, 2d best 5 Ewes 2 yr old. 2d pr. 3
89 J. D. Adams, Climax, best 5 buck Lambs. 1st pr. 6
190 Geo. W. Inman, Lodi Plains, 2d best 5 buck Lambs. 2d p. 3
181 L. J. Thompson, Hillsdale, best 5 Ewes 1 yr old. 1st pr. 6
194 G. W. Inman, Lodi Plains, 5 Ewes 1 yr old, (special pr.) 3
40 J. D. Adams, best 5 Ewe Lambs. (special pr.) 5

Committee—A. J. Keeney, Wm. Baldwin, J. C. Gage.

CLASS 3

188 N. S. Schuyler, Birmingham, best Spanish Merino buck, two years or over. 1st pr. $10
184 S. J. Thompson, Hillsdale, best pen of five ewes two years and over, Spanish Merino. 1st pr. 5
185 S. J. Thompson, Hillsdale, best pen of five ewe Lambs, Spanish Merino. 1st pr. 5

Committee—J. W. Arnold, Richard Dougherty.

CLASS 4—SAXON AND SILESIAN SAKEH.

184 N. S. Schuyler, Birmingham, best buck, 3 years old, breed Silesian. $10
185 N. S. Schuyler, Birmingham, 2nd best buck, 3 years old bred Silesian. 2nd pr. 5
41 J. D. Adams, Climax, best pen of Saxony ewe lambs. 1st pr. 5

Committee—J. W. Arnold, Richard Dougherty.

CLASS 5—SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

119 Wakeman and Frankish, Nottawa one 3 year old South Down Buck. 1st pr. $10

CLASS 6—LEICESTER, COTSWOLD, AND OTHER LONGWOOLED SHEEP.

5 James Taylor, Kalamazoo, Leicester Buck 3 years, 1st premium. $10
7 James Taylor, Kalamazoo, Leicester buck 2 years. 1st premium. 5
8 James Taylor, Kalamazoo, long wooled Buck one year. 1st premium. 4
9 James Taylor, Kalamazoo, long wooled buck one year. 2nd pr 3
10 James Taylor, Kalamazoo, 5 buck lambs long wooled. 1st pr. 5
11 James Taylor, Kalamazoo, 5 ewe lambs. 1st pr. 5
40 C. B. Smith, do ewe buck, 3 years 2nd pr. 5
60 do do 3 Leicester Ewes 3 years. 1st pr. 5
145 Wm. H. Kimball, Pontiac, one two year old buck Leicester 2nd pr 3
151 Wm. H. Kimball, Pontiac, 5 Leicester buck lambs, 2nd pr. 2

Committee—Wm. L. Booth, David Ebereal, L. D. Watkins.

CLASS 7—FAT SHEEP.

128 Richard Daniel, Kalamazoo, best 5 fat sheep 1st pr. $5
127 do do 2d best 5 fat sheep. 2d pr 3

Committee—Gideon Scott, Edwin Phelps, John Derrick.

CLASS 8—SWINE.

124 J. R. Tibbitts, Detroit, best boar of any breed. 1st pr. $10
124 do do best Chester White boar, 1st p. 5
117 Nathan Jones, Vandalia, pen 4 pigs, 6 mos. old—breed Poland. 1st pr. 5
4 T. R. Dunham, Kalamazoo, 2 yr old boar—breed Chester White 2d pr. 5
65 R. B. Jones, Vandalia, 4 Chester White pigs. 1st pr. 5
64 Wm. Gay, Kalamazoo, sow—breed Essex 2d pr. 3
64 do do 4 Essex pigs. 2d pr. 3
148 J. M. Gillett, Hadley, 2 yr old boar—Suffolk. 1st pr. 5
106 Henry Montague, Kalamazoo, breeding sow 1st pr. 5
44 do do best 2 yr boar of any breed. 2d p. 4
116 Nathan Jones, Vandalia, 4 good pigs, entitled to a consideration. 3

CDASS 9—POULTRY.

2 William Chart, Plainwell, best pair China Geese. 1st p. $2
24 D. M. McKee, Kalamazoo, best coop of Game fowls 1 p. 3
25 do do best coop of white bantams. 1 p. 2
53 E. G. Lord, Copper, best coop of fancy Rabbits 1st pr. 2
104 Henry A. Kime, Kal., 8 guinea Pigs. received pr. 2
118 H. F. Cook, Kalamazoo, best common Ducks. 1st pr. 2
125 Wm. Blanc, Detroit, best coop Spanish Game fowls. 1 p. 3
126 do do do Mexican Game fowls. 2 p. 2
174 Wm. Smith, Kal., best coop of Poland fowls 1st pr. 2
75 do do 1 coop of common Ducks. 2d pr. 1

Your committee would respectfully report that they have examined the Poultry on exhibition, and find the entries very few. The Society will have to take some measure to call out a good show of poultry, or give up and offer no more premiums for poultry.

Committee—D. Clarkson, Jessie D. Stone, Henry Spencer C. H. Starr.

DIVISION D—Farm Implements.

CLASS 1—PLOWING MATCH, PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, &c.

21 Cox & Thorpe, Three Rivers, cultivator for fallows. 1 p. $3
71 S. Dodge, Kalamazoo, sod plow. 1st pr and diploma. 5
72 do do plow for general 1st pr. and dip. 5
73 do do one heavy plow. do do 5
75 do do one gauge plow do do 3
77 do do one 1 horse cultivator. 1st pr. 3
78 do do one corn cultivator. 1st pr. 3
150 F. Vanderen, Adrian, corn planter with 1 horse. 1st pr. 5
154 Reed Vincent, Niles, steel Plow. 1st pr. 5
175 Thomas Mart & Co., Ypsilanti, Buck Eye grain Drill. 1 p. 5
200 Albert H. Hovey, Chicago, 1 case Horticultural Implements. 1st pr. 2
63 J. D. Osborn, Goshen, Ind., wheel cultivator for fallow 1 p. 3
207 S. Stambro, Plym'th, Ashes & Pl'ter sower by hand 1 p. 3
72 S. Dodge, Kal., Dodge plow, No. 20 1st pr. & medal. 5
184 Chas Vanhousan, Kal., plowing with horses. 1st pr. 5
67 Jno. Myron, Kalamazoo, plowing with 2 horses. 2d pr. 3
18 P. D Beckwith, Dowagiac, roller drill and grain sower combined. 1st pr. and diploma. 5

Committee—D. L. Pratt.

CLASS 2—HAYING AND HARVESTING MACHINES.

26 Buffalo Agr'l Machine Works, per S. H. Southworth, Buffalo, N. Y., Kirby's combined Reaper & Mower. 1st pr. and silver medal.
52 Thompson & Co., Rockford, Mazny's Reaper. silver medal
70 Tabor & Co., Salem, O., Mowing machine. 1 p. silver medal
188 A. H. Chaplain, Tecumseh, Horse Rake. 1st pr. $2
191 Cole, Root & Co., Madison, O., Palmers Excelsior Horse Pitch Fork. 1st pr and dip. 5
208 A. B. Sprout, Hughsville, Pa. horse rake'g machi'e 1st p. 2
139 R. L Howard, Buffalo, N. Y., Johnston's Mower, two Horse. 2nd pr. and dip.
185 C. E Whittemore, Chicago Wood's Self Raking Attachment for Reapers. 1st pr. and dip. 5

Committee—H. O. Hanford.

16 R. L. Howard, Buffalo, N. Y., combined Reaper and Mower with automatic hand rake attached, and attachment for cutting corn. Premium awarded as best Reaper only. Silver medal.
19 I. L Mansfield, Clarksville, N. Y., Glading's improved horse unloading pitch fork. D p and 5
35 Buffalo Agr'l Machine Works, Buffalo, N. Y., Kirby's American Harvester, Reaper and Mower. 1st pr. & s'r m'l
59 Powers & Lancaster, Bronson, best grain binder. 1 p. dip 5
75 D. C. Smith, Adrian' machine for husking corn, man or horse. 1st pr and dip 3
110 Henry Fisher, Alliance, O., Fishers Improved wrought Iron Mower 1st pr silver medal.
37 Buffalo Ag'l Machine Works, Buffalo, N. Y., Bucks self raking attachment for Reaper, two horses. Diploma 5

The committee are well pleased with the workmanship and appearance of Russell & Freemans combined Reaper and Mower, but did not feel warranted to award to them the premium without further trial

Committee—E. B. Root, Hamilton Reeves, Joshua Simmons

CLASS 3—APPARATUS AND MACHINES.

2 Barker & Crane, Battle Creek, threshing machine Com. horse power and separator. 1st pr $10
7 Nichols & Spalding, Battle Creek, agr'l portable steam engine. 1st pr and diploma. 10
20 Buffalo machine works, per S. H Southworth, Buffalo, thrashing maching and sep. to work with any power. 1st pr. 3
85 Burnham & Co., Battle Creek, hay, straw, & stalk cutter for hand power. 1st pr. and diploma. 3
86 A. H. Ross, double acting corn sheller, & sep. 1st pr. and diploma. 3
97 Wm. C Messinger, Allegan, fanning mill. 1st pr. and diploma. 4
190 Jno R Robertson, Syracuse, N. Y. root cutter. 1st pr. and diploma. 3
144 Jno Birdsell, West Henrietta, N. Y. clover seed trosher huller and sep. 1st pr. and diploma. 5
176 Thomas Mast & Co., Springfield, Ohio, portable cider mill. 1st pr. and diploma 3
185 G. H. Feet, Brookland, hay, straw and stalk cutter, by horse power. 1st pr. and diploma. 3
186 R. McLennan, Springfield, Ohio, 1 and two horse power for general use 1st pr. and diploma 6
108 T. A. Flower, Pontiac, root cutter. 1st pr. and diploma 3

Committee Wm. Price.

CLASS 4—BARN YARD ARTICLES.

19 S. W. Boot, Little Prairie Ronde, Improved stump extractor. Diploma.
86 Burnham & Co., Battle Creek, horse power wood saw, 1st pr. $5
87 Burnham & Co., Battle Creek, Grubbing machine. Diploma.
55 N. Parrish, Kal., Grub and stump Extractor, 1st pr. 5
80 S. Dodge, Kal., road scraper, 1st pr. 1
93 John S Hubbard, Cleveland, O., mill saw for Lumber. Diploma.
98 Jacob Bissell, Kal., one half dozen Clevises 1st pr. 2
99 Hog-boom Burrell & Co., Kal., double farm wagon, 1st premium 5
100 Hogeboom Burrell & Co., Kal., double Whiffletrees 1st premium. 2
101 Hogeboom Burrell & Co., Kal., 1 set of double wheels. Diploma.
123 S S Signal, Unadilla, Thrable scane and pipe boxes for wagon dis. pr.,
140 P & M A Hamilton, Detroit, Andersons Pat. saw hangings. Diploma.
146 H. C. Drew, Stock Ridge, Pat. wagon. Diploma

134 J. Sage, Belvidere, O., Pat. self acting break for wagons Diploma.

Committee—Augustus Gale.

CLASS 5—DAIRY AND HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES.

147 F. Eaton, Constantine, best Churn. diploma and $5
170 J. W. Green, Ypsilanti, best Cistern Pump. 2
46 Jared Atwater, Kalamazoo, best Washing machine. 2
102 S. W. Walker & Co., best Clothes Wringer, dip. and 5

The committee also find the following articles, not included in the list of articles for which premiums are offerd; for which premiums are recommended as follows:

198 R. C. Browning, New York City, N. Y., clothes wringer. 1
166 W. H. Pendleton, Kal., Cistern & Well Pumps. 1
159 do do Water Pipes. 1
197 S. H. Rhodes, Clyde, O., best double acting force pump. 2
141 P. & M. A. Hamilton, Detroit, patent churn dash. diploma
110 J. P. Corbin, Whiteville, N. Y., Butter Worker. 1
109 J. B. Sweetland, Pontiac, Churn Power. 3
188 J B. Silliman & Co., Three Rivers. Well Pump, cheap effective and durable. diploma.
105 J. Newell, Ypsilanti, Water Elevator. Diploma
40 G W. Putnam, Peterborough, N. Y., Butter Separator. special pr. 1

Several articles entered, could not be found.

Committee—Wm. Stoddard.

CLASS 6—MISCELLANEOUS

9 J. A. Simmons, Gr. Rapids, portable brace fence. diploma
37 S. W. Chamberlain, Three Oaks, approach opening gate. dip
58 E. D. Eames, Watertown, N. Y., a water engine. 1st pr. 5
61 Jno Richardson & Co., Tecumseh, Sugar Evaporator and Pan in working order. 1st pr. 25
114 A. L. Tourrell, Watertown, N. Y., model Drain Till machine. Diploma.
142 P. & M. A. Hamilton, Detroit, Paines patent wagon jack. Diploma.
171 C. Cory & Co., Lima, Ind., Sugar Evaporator. 1st pr. 5
105 Joseph Styles, Northville, Fruit Ladder. Diploma.
106 J. Newell, Ypsilanti, Elevator or Pump. Dip.
207 Chas. McKenzie, Adrian, 1 rod Drain Tile. 1st pr. 3
208 do do 100 pressed Brick. 1st pr. & dip

Committee—T. F. Fowler.

DIVISION E.—Dairy and Household Manufactures.

CLASS 1—BUTTER AND CHEESE.

18 S. Wheelock, Kalamazoo, best crock Butter made in June, 15 pounds or more, 1st pr. 5
22 John C. Bannister, Plainwell, 2nd best crock Butter made in June, 15 pounds or more, 2nd pr. 3
26 Thomas Chisholm, Marshall, best 25 lbs Butter made at any time, 1st pr. 5
20 H. Arnold, Kalamazoo, 2nd best 25 lbs. Butter made at any time, 2nd pr. 3
25 Mis Thomas Chisholm, Marshall, 1 Cheese under 30 lbs no competition, 2nd pr. 2

Committee—P. H. Buck.

CLASS 2—SUGAR AND HONEY.

39 J. T. Weeks, Kal., best sample of sorghum sugar with written Directions, 1st pr. 10
38 J. T. Weeks, Kal., 2nd best sample Sorghum sugar, with written Directions, no competition, 2nd pr. 5
9 John Richland & Co., Tecumseh, best 3 Galls. Sorghum molasses with written directions, the only sample offered well worth a premium, 1st pr. 4
61 D. T. Fox, Kal., best 10 pounds Maple sugar, 1st pr. 2
16 W. Warren, Three Oaks, best specimen of Honey in Boxes or jars, 1st pr. 2
76 K. P. Kidder, Burlington, Vermont, best beehive and method of securing honey and taking care of bees, Diploma and 5

Committee—G. Kendall, M Everett.

CLASS 3—BREAD, PRESERVES AND PICKLES.

1 Mrs W. Blair, Brady, best 3 loaves yeast bread, 1st pr 3
2 do do do best 3 loaves salt rising or mixed bread, 1st pr. 3
3 Jones and Harlam, Kal., 1 barrel of crackers, recommended, 1st pr. and Diploma.
11 Mary S. Dixon, Three Rivers, spec. potato starch, no competition, recommended 1st pr. 1
15 Roberts and Hillhouse, Kal., 3 cans preserved peaches, no competition, recommended, 1st pr. and Diploma.
19 Mrs Munsell, Comstock, ½ bushel dried peaches, 1st pr. 3
27 Mrs Thomas Chisholm, Marshall, 2nd best 3 loaves yeast bread, 2nd pr. 2
29 Mrs. Thomas Chisholm, Marshall, best spec. corn bread 1st pr. 2
31 Mrs Thomas Chisholm, Marshall, 1 can of plums, recommended, 1st pr. and Diploma.
32 Mrs Thomas Chisholm, Marshall, 1 can of raspberries preserve, recommended, 2nd pr. Diploma.
33 Mrs Thomas Chisholm, Marshall, 2 cans currant Jelly 1st pr. 2
34 Miss Emma Chisholm, under 16 years old, Marshall, 2nd best 3 loaves flour bread, recommended 2nd pr and Diploma. 1
35 Miss Emma Chisholm, under 16 years old, Marshall spec of brown bread, 1st pr. 3
48 Mrs Thomas Chisholm, Marshall, 1 bottle crabapple jelly recommended 1st pr. 1
50 Mrs Thomas Chisholm, Marshall, 1 bottle currant wine vinegar, 1st pr. 1
51 Miss Eliza D. Blain, Detroit, under 12 years, best 3 Loaves flour bread 1st pr 3
53 Mrs M. Blain, Detroit. 2nd best 3 loaves salt rising bread, 2nd pr. 2
57 Mrs M. Blain, Detroit, spec pickled veg viz, cucumbers, tomatoes, and siberian crabs, recommended 1st pr. 2
58 Mrs M. Blain, Detroit, 2nd best spec of currant jelly, 2nd pr. Diploma.
59 W. M. Blain, Detroit, best spec of tomato Ketchup, 1st pr. 2
63 Mrs M. Blain, Detroit, best spec of small fruit, strawberries, 15 months old, 1st pr. 3
64 Mrs M. Blain, Detroit, best spec of preserved large fruit 1st pr. 2
65 Mrs M. Blain, Detroit, best spec of preserved large fruit in vinegar, recommended, 1st pr. 1

Committee—H. Packer, Mrs H. Packer, Mrs E. A. Kelly.

CLASS 4—WINES AND VINEGAR.

13 Roberts & Hillhouse, Kalamazoo, 1st pr and dip 3

In consideration of the fact that the wines of California are the product of Foreign Grapes, and of a character essentially distinct from those produced from our natives. Your committee have felt warranted in awarding to Roberts & Hillhouse of Kalamazoo. the premium of $3 and diploma, offered for Foreign Cordials and Liqueurs.

40 Elijah Smith, Detroit, domestic Champaign wine 1st p. 1
44 do do best spec currant wine. 1st pr. 1
45 do do best spec Raspbery wine. 1st pr. 1
14 Roberts & Hillhouse, Kal., do Blackberry wine. 1st pr. 1
24 G Lownsbury, Grasslake, best spec. Rhubarb wine. 1st p. 1
42 Elijah Smith, Detroit, best spec. pure cider vinegar, 1 p. 2
43 do do best spec White wine. Dis pr 1
8 T. Burton, New York City, N. Y., specimen of Drakes Plantation Bitters, very neatly put up, and which your committee would no doubt have valued it highly had they chanced to need its benefits. Dis pr and diploma
66 L. Wilkins & Co, Detroit, exhibited a variety of Writing Fluids and Marking and Stenciling Inks, which so far as your committee could judge, appeared worthy of the attention of the public. Diploma.

We also recommend a discretionary premium to Roberts & Hillhouse, Kal., 1 bottle of Hock wine. 1

Committee—W. G. Baxter, M. Miles, A. S. Berry, T. J. Lyon.

DIVISION F—Domestic Manufactures.

CLASS 1—HOME MADE.

129 Mrs. J. Newton, Ypsi'ti, 1st best for a woolen blanket. 1 p. 3
130 do do 2d do do do 2d p. 2
39 John Cooley, Pavilion, best 10 yds of woolen cloth. 1 p. 3
40 Mrs. Lilly, Pavilion, best 10 yds of white flannel. 3
41 do do 2 lbs of Stocking yarn. 1
42 po do 10 yds of woolen plaid. 2
66 Mrs. E. Bennett, Kal., 10 yards woolen carpet. 3
68 " Chas. E. Huntington, Kal., best parlor or hertb rug. 2
90 " H. E. Allen, Kal., 2d best hertb rug. 1
92 " Thomas Chisholm, Marshall, best 10 yds rag carpet. 3
9 " H. E. Allen, Kal., 2d best 10 yds of rag carpet. 2
98 " Thomas Chisholm, Marshall, best woolen coverlet 3
94 " do do do best pr woolen stockings 1
22 Mary S. Dixon, Three Rivers, best pr woolen stockings and linen Draper. 1
106 Alex. Lansing, Marshall, best pr woolen flannel mittens. 1
31 Mrs. Geo. Kellogg, Jackson, best white bed spread. 3
128 " O. Flint, best Rosecloth. 3
96 E. Root, Lawton, best patch work quilt. 3
95 Mrs. Tho. Chisolm, Ms shall, woolen socks. 1
126 " O. B. Flagg, Kal., 2d best patch work quilt. 2
23 Mary S. Dixon, Three Rivers, 12 yds linen drapor. 3
46 Samuel Swet, Kalamazoo, dis pr on linen yarn. 1
11 Mrs. Dwight May, Kal., dis pr 1 doz skeins linen warp.
do do do 1-2 do do do
do do do 1 pair linen sheets 2
15 L. Smith, Cooper, dis pr on spinning wheel 1
12 Mrs. S. E. Smith, Mosherville, 1 pr of woolen stockings
do do do do cotton do
do do do do silk do dis pr 1
104 Alexander Lansing, Marshall, Stocking yarn, Fringed Gloves, Discretionary premium. 1
45 S. O. Bennett, Kalamazoo, Flax Cotton. Pr and dip. 1
158 C. D. Hunscomb, Kal., case Boots & Shoes. Dip. and 2
83 A. D. Harmon, Kal., rule for cutting Dresses. 1st pr. 2

Committee—M. L. Kay, M. H. Norton, Mrs. Hill.

CLASS 2—FACTORY MADE.

98 David Kelly, Grand Rapids, Patent window blinds, 1st pr. $3

CLASS 3—ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.

67 Mrs E. Bennett, Kal., easy chair, 1st pr. and Diploma $5
119 E. A. Carter, Kal., parlor furniture, not manufactured in the State, 1st pr. 5
119, 12- 122, 128 E. A. Carter, Kal., display of Coffins, 1st pr Diploma.

CLASS 4—ARTICLES OF DRESS MANUFACTURED IN MICHIGAN.

1 W. Morse, Kal., best display of millinery goods, 1st pr. $5
100 J. Windoes, Kal., buckskin gloves and Mittens, 1st pr. 1
16 F. A Burger, Detroit, Exhibition of corsets and skirts and Importers, we award him 1st pr. diploma and 2

CLASS 5—LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS.

2 Kruger and Booth, Grand Rapids, double carriage harness diploma and $5
4 Kruger and Booth, Grand Rapids, Gents Riding Saddle, 2
8 do do do do Farm wagon Harness, with patent Harness. 2
5 Kruger and Booth, Grand Rapids, Ladies riding saddle, 2
6 do do do do traveling trunk, [C. Parker,] 1st pr. 2
7 Kruger and Booth, Grand Rapids, horse collar, 1
85 Edwin Burdick, Kal., 1 pair of Kip boots, 1
87 do do do do peg Calf Boots, 1
88 do do do do Ladies Cloth congress gaiters. 1
75 E. A. Letheridge, Battle Creek, patent Holdback, Discretionary pr. Diploma.
79 A. G. Wilson, Kal., six sides of Harness Leather, 1st pr. 1
80 do do do do do Upper, do do 1
81 do do do do do Calf skins do do 1
85 do do do 1 pair of stogs boots, 1st pr. 1
87 do do do do sewed calf boots, 1
88 do do do do women's Calf bootees. 1

Committee—Daniel Lyle, H. E. DeGarmo.

CLASS 6—CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES.

32 Hodgeboome, Burrell & Co., Kal., Buggy without Top, 1st pr $5
109 Hodgeboome, Burrell, & Co., Kal., farm wagon for all purposes, 1st pr. 5

CLASS 8—STOVES, &c.

25 Gall & Perrin, Kal., wrought Iron house furnace. Silver
26 L. F. Betts, Albion, hot air Furnace. Diploma, [medal
27 do do Chimney Cap. Diploma.
117 Rice & Gibbs, Jackson, hot air Frnace. Worthy of notice
129 Albert H. Hovey, Chicago, Ill., 1 pai Iron Vases. 1st p. $1
130 do do 1 Iron Chair. 1st pr. 1
131 do do Iron Settee. Dip.
132 do do Iron orn. Flower stand. 1

Committee—Almond Stevens, P. H. Stuart, Zenas Allen.

CLASS 9—MISCELLANEOUS.

The committee having examined the articles entered in class 9, Division F, of Miscellaneous articles, take pleasure in noticeing the following:

17 Thomas Benton, New York City, N. Y., Costar's rat & vermin exterminator. Dis. pr.
18 T. Benton, N. Y. City, N. Y., Ridgewood pipe case. Dis p.
19 do do do Monitor Lantern burner. Dis p.
21 Geo. A. Bullard, Marshall, Monitor Stationary Engine. Dis pr. and diploma.
28 P. A. Osgood, Kal. Mont or Stationary Eng'e. Dis p. dip.
29 B. F. Laporte, Dowagiac, 100 horse shoe nails. Dis p. dip.
43 A. Latmer, & Sons, Detroit, variety of brushes. Dis p. 2
54 Cortland Balls, Augusts, hammers, wrenches, pinchers and screwdrivers. Dis pr. and 1
76 G. N. McGonega, Jackson, 5 horse shoes. Dis pr. dip.
78 J. W. Hamburst, N. Y. City, N. Y., stove cover and lifter. Dis pr. diploma.
89 G. R. Chittenden, Chicago, Ill., 8 umbrella stands. Dis pr.
97 Henry Warren, Goshen, Vanens patent soap. Dis pr. 1

DIVISION G—Fine Arts and Needlework.

CLASS 1—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

88 J. Gibson & Co., Detroit, Lithographic Printing. Dip.
84 do do Embossed Printing. Dip.
99 James McCoy, Ypsilanti, Monochromatic Painting. 1st p. 1
80 J. F. Park, Kal., Picture of head (pencil). Dip recom.
47 Godfrey Dean & Co., Detroit, Oil Painting, (Mich Artist,) 1p8
61 C. L. Wells, Kal., Oil Painting (Mich. Artist.) 2d pr. 3
48 Godfrey Dean & Co., Detroit col. of Oil Paintings. 1st p. 8
157 158-160-161-162-163 all one collection of Paintings by B. Cooley, Kalamazoo, 2d pr. 3
156 do do Oil Painting, Stag & Lynex. 1st pr. 5
159 do do Animals. 2nd pr. 3
184 D. Wing, Kal., case of Photographs. 2nd pr. 3
41 E. A. Boughton, Kal., col. of Ambrotypes. 1st pr. 5
186 N. W. Wilcox, Adrian, Penmanship spec. Diploma.
22 G. W. Winslow, Kal., col. Statuary. 1st pr. 5
101-103 Miss. Cornelia Lock, Kal., Oil Paintings, Landscape and Basket of Fruit. Worthy of honorable mention. 1

Committee—H. C. Lewis, F. C. Abbott, Mrs. Arnold.

CLASS 2—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

166 W. W. Kimball, Chicago, Ill., best square Piano, by Hallets, Davis & Co. $5

This Instrument combines in fact the action of the Grand Piano, having the wires pass through brass supports in place of the old iron pins, also has a cast steel brace running length wise of the instrument to strengthening the iron frame, also a patent suspension bridge giving the higher treble more clearness and brilliancy

12 L. O. Eaton, Kalamazoo, best Parlor Organ, 5

This Instrument was manufactured in Kalamazoo, and it reflects great credit upon the maker.

61 Geo. A. Prince & Co., Chicago, Ill., best Melodeon. 5

This Instrument has pedals attached like an Organ, and would make a good substitute.

13 W. P. Blakeman, Kal., best Melodeon manufactured in Michigan. Diploma and 5

This Instrument has an improved swell, the invention of Mr. Blakeman, and is very praiseworthy.

4 Wm. H. Woodhams, Kal., best assortment Orchestral Instruments. 3

Among which the committee would especially notice two Violins of beautiful workmanship and finish, very unique, being of light colored wood and unstained; also two Drums made with staves, and handsomely varnished, this improvement prevents checking.

143 Wm. Stacy, Kal., best set of Band Instruments. 3

A superior lot manufactured by D. C. Hall, Boston, Mass.

144 Kalamazoo Silver Cornet Band, 15
88 J. P. Wagner, Kal., Cabinet Organ manufactured by Mason & Hamlin, Boston. This Instrument was not enumerated in any class—the com. recommend a diploma

Committee—James M. Hubbard, A. R. Pretzel, A. George.

CLASS 3—SEWING MACHINES.

26 Grover and Baker, Chicago, Ill., best and most Elegant display of sewing machines, Medal and $5
23 Grover and Baker, Chicago, Ill., best family sewing machine, two spool machines, G. and B. stitch, Diploma & 5
24 Grover and Baker, Chicago, Ill., Manufacturing machines, Diploma, and 5
25 Grover and Baker, Chicago, Ill., best display of work by any machine, Diploma and. 3
76 Wilcox and Gibbs, 308 Broadway, N. Y., Barnums self sewer, Dis. pr. 2
74 Wilcox and Gibbs, 308 Broadway, N. Y., single threaded machine, Dis. pr. 2

The committee would also recommend that a discretionary premium of $2 be awarded to No. 76 "Barnums self sewer" also to No. 74 Wilcox and Gibbs single threaded machine, a discretionary premium of $2. This machine works beautifully and noiselessly. The "Hemmer" attached to this machine, is also deserving af honorable mention.

Committee—C. T. Wilmot, Mrs J. Brown, G. A. Fitch, A. Potter, George Willard.

CLASS 4—CLOCKS, JEWELRY, AND PLATED WARE

40 Thomas Brieton, New York city, Woodruff's patent Barometer, Diploma and 2
52 C. Cunning, Centreville, collection of Thermometers, Diploma.
60 F. F. Pickering, Kal., Exhibition of silver ware Diploma and 2

Two cases of silver or plated ware were exhibited both of which were very fine, but your committee think No. 60 the choicest of the two.

Committee—J. D. Whalen, H. N. Moore, G. H. Horn.

CLASS 5—NEEDLE, SHELL, WAX AND OTHER FANCY WORK.

6 P. S. Gaines, Kal., best specimen wax work, Diploma
32 Mrs. D. May, do embroidered pocket Handk'f 1st pr.
39 M. J. Wolcott Kal., crochet chair cover, 1st pr. $2
42 Mary Payson, Schoolcraft, crochet chair Tidy, 2nd pr. 1
50 Mrs. E. B. Cory, Detroit, funeral and bridal wreaths, recommend premium of 3
54 Mollie Bissell, Kal., shell monument, 1st pr. Diploma & 2
77 Mrs. J. Hull, Kal., vase wax flowers, 2nd pr. 1
92 Mrs. T. L. Acker, do crochet shawl, 1st pr. 2
87 Mrs. J. D. Bixby, Kal., vase wax flowers, 1st pr. 2
106 Miss A. E. Tyrrell, Kal., basket wax fruit, 1st pr. 2
107 do do do embroided table spread, 1st pr. 2
108 do do do piece worsted embroidery 2nd pr. 1
123 Kate E. Cameron, Chicago, Ill., french embroidered handk'f. 2nd pr. 1
125 Mrs. G. A. Fitch, Kal., embroidered childs skirt, 1st pr. and Diploma 2
127 Miss Georgiana Forbes, Gun Plains, largest And best collection embroidery, 1st pr. 5
137 Mrs. E. Huson, Jonesville, two embroidered Ottoman, 1st pr. 2
151 Albert H. Hovey, Chicago, Ill., ornamental flower pot pr. recommended.

154 A. H. Hovey, Chicago, Ill., frame feathered flowers, pr recommended.
155 Albert H. Hovey, Chicago, Ill., three frames preserved flowers, 1st pr. 2

The committee recommend the following for premiums:

55 best spec. shell work, Miss Mollie Bissell, of Kal., 2
174 Mrs. L. Deury, Springfield, O., best collection for cutting garments of all kinds, 1st pr. and Diploma.
44 Mary L. Dixon, Three Rivers, crochet Tity. 2

Committee—Mrs. Cabb, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Dodge.

DIVISION H—Flowers and Fruit.

CLASS 1—FLOWERS.

74 W. Oliver, Kal., largest best variety green house plants. 1 p $5
2 G. Taylor, Kal., 2d largest variety green house plants. 2 pr. 3
3 do best 10 green house plants, 1st pr. 4
5 do do and greatest variety of roses, 1st pr. 3
105 Wm. Adair, Detroit, greatest variety of Dahlias, 1st pr. 3
106 do do best 12 Dissimilar Bloom Dahlias 1 p 2
8 George Taylor, Kal., best collection and display of German Asters. 1st pr. 2
9 G. Taylor, Kal., best and greatest variety of phloxes, 1 p 3
10 do do best seedling phlox, 1st pr. 2
33 Hubbard & Davis, Detroit, best and greatest variety of verbena, 1st pr. 2
84 Hubbard & Davis, Detroit, best seedling Verbena, 1st pr. 2
18 George Taylor, Kal., best and greatest variety hardy annual plants, 1st pr. 3
107 Wm. Adair, Detroit, best round boquet flat Dahlias, 1st p 1
29 George Taylor, Kal., best hardy Evergreen, 1st pr. 2

Committee—Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Deering, A. N. Prentiss.

CLASS 2—AMATEUR LIST.

64 L. L. Clark, Kal., best and greatest variety Dahlias, 1st pr. 3
112 J. D. Bixby, Kal., best collection Verbenas, 1st pr. 2
99 Mrs H. G. Wells, Kal., best crimson seedling verbena 1 p 2
111 Miss Sara Ford, Detroit, best basket of flowers, 1st pr 2
241 T. Johnson, Kal., best round boquet, 1st pr. 1
100 Mrs. H. G. Wells, Kal., best white German Aster, 1st pr. 1
184 Mrs. Mary F. Huggins, Kal., best lichen & moss vase, 1 p 1
235 Mrs. A. D. Smith, Kal., best 4 cone frames, 1st pr. 1
226 do do best one lichen frame, 1st pr. 1
242 Mrs. Beach Hall, Kal., best shell cross, 1st pr. 1
243 do do best shell basket, 1st pr. 1
237 Mrs H. G. Wells, Kal., best Verbena basket, 1st pr. 1
252 Miss Augusta Smith, Kal., best 1 raised cross, 1st pr. 1

Committee—A. N. Prentiss, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Deering.

CLASS 3

148 J. W. Humphrey, Plymouth, best collection and exhibition of fruits, 1st pr. 10

There was a large number of seedling apples, plums and grapes entered, several of which are of fine quality, and may, should the varieties prove sufficiently vigorous, productive and constant in their qualities, prove at least locally desirable, but no one appear to possess sufficient merit of which the committee could judge, to entitle it to a recommendation. An Autumn apple shown by Mr. Davis as a seedling was believed by the the committee to be Dyer or Pomme Royal. A collection of Nursery Fruit Trees exhibited by E. Crittenden, of Battle Creek, was composed of well grown specimens, but the society has provided no premium for such collection. We award them a diploma.

Committee—H. G. Wells, B. Hathaway, A. C. Hubbard, T. T. Lyon.

CLASS 4—APPLES—AMATEUR.

68 A T Prouty, Kalamazoo, best and greatest number of choice varieties apples, grown by exhibitor, $5
79 D Clarkson, Northville, 2nd best do do 3
65 James Taylor, Kalamazoo, best 20 varieties apples, including a proper succession for family use, 1st prem 5
211 Moses Kingsley, Kalamazoo, best 12 do do 1st prem 4
67 James Taylor, Kalamazoo, best 6 do do 1st do 2
82 D Clarkson, Northville, best ex summer apples, 1st 4
188 Jeremiah Brown, Battle Creek, autumn do 1st 4
81 D Clarkson, Northville, 2nd do do 2nd 2
80 do do best ex winter apples, 1st 4
189 Jere Brown, Battle Creek, 2nd do do 2nd 2
85 D Clarkson, Northville, best 12 spec single variety summer apples, 1st prem 2
185 A T Prouty, Kalamazoo, 2nd do do do 1
179 E Davis, Kalamazoo, best do do autumn apples, 1st 2
84 D Clarkson, Northville, 2d do do do 2nd 1
86 do do 1st do do winter do 1st 2
212 Moses Kingsley, Kalamazoo, 2nd do do 2nd 1

Your committee would say that all of the exhibits that came in competition in the last class were very fine.

Committee—C W. Jones, Wm Adair, S. W. Pearsall.

CLASS 5—PEARS—AMATEUR.

87 A T Prouty, Kalamazoo, best 28 varieties Pears named and labeled, grown by exhibitor, 1st pre $5
91 Hiram Arnold, Kalamazoo, best collection for succession, 1st premium, 5
127 Geo Colt, Kalamazoo, best 5 va autumn pears, 1st 2
185 J Windoes, Kalamazoo, best 6 va winter do 1st 2
68 J and Atwater, Kalamazoo, best 6 specimens single va. autumn pears, 1st 1

The finest specimens of Flemish Beauty exhibited were presented by Mr. Philo Parsons, of Detroit, but were excluded from competition in consequence of the late hour when they arrived. Six specimens of a seedling autumn pear were exhibited by Mr. Jared Atwater, very fine and deserving of further notice, but as no history of the origin accompanied the fruit in accordance with the rules, no premium was awarded.

Wm. Adair, chairman of committee.

CLASS 6—PEACHES, PLUMS AND OTHER FRUITS.

288 D. R. Newton, Cooper, best greatest variety peaches, 1 pr 5
289 do do 10 varieties peaches, 1st pr. 4
150 do do 6 do giving a proper succession for use, 1st pr. 3
181 Erasmus Davis, Kal., best 6 spec single va freestone, 1 pr 1
89 A T Prouty, Kal. best collection plums, 1st pr 3
130 Wm J Humprey, Richland, best 12 quinces, 1st pr 3
213 Moses Kingsley, Kal, 2nd best 12 quinces, 2nd pr 2
188 E Davis, Kal, 3rd best 12 quinces, 3d pr 1
182 do best 5 va native grapes, 1st pr 2
258 A Butler, Augusta, best single va native grapes, 1st pr 3
246 Hiram Arnold, Kal, best 6 varieties, foreign grapes, 1 pr 4
247 do do do 3 do do do 2
248 do do do single va do do do 1
75 J F Ulrich, Parkville, best 2 spec watermelons, 1st pr 2
76 do do 2nd best 2 spec watermelons, 2nd pr 1
191 J Brown, Battle Creek, best 2 spec muskmelons, 1st pr 2
140 Hiram Arnold, Kal, ornamental basket fruit, in Floral Hall, would recommend five or ten dollars, 10

Committee—D Burns, Chairman.

CLASS 7—APPLES.—PROFESSIONAL.

195 H Dale Adams, Galesburgh, best and greatest number choice varieties winter apples, 3 spec each grown by exhibitor, 1st pr. 5
163 B Hathaway, Little Prarie Ronde, second best greatest number choice varieties winter apples 3 spec each grown by exhibitor, 2nd pr. 3
164 B Hathaway, Little Prarie Ronde, best 20 varieties including a proper succession for family use, 1st pr. 5
165 B. Hathaway, Little Prarie Ronde, best 12 varieties of apples, including a proper succession for family use, 1 pr. 4
166 B. Hathaway, Little Prarie Ronde, best 6 varieties including a proper succession for for family use, 1st pr. 2
142 J. Humphrey, Plymouth, best exhibition summer apples, 1st pr. 4
199 H Dale Adams, Galesburgh, best exhibition autumn apples, 1st pr. 4
148 J W Humphrey, Plymouth, second best exhibition autumn apples, 2nd pr. 2
144 J W Humphrey, Plymouth, best exhibition winter apples, 1st pr 4
167 B Hathaway, Little Prarie Ronde, second best exhibition of winter apples, 2nd pr. 2
145 J W Humphrey. Plymouth, 12 spec summer apples, 1 pr. 2
122 P C Davis, Kalamazoo, best 12 spec single varieties autumn apples, 1st pr.
48 Hubbard & Davis, Detroit, second best 12 spec single variety autumn apples, 2nd pr. 1
123 P C Davis, Kal., best 12 spec any single varieties winter apples, 1st pr. 2
147 J W Humphrey, Plymouth, second best 12 spec any single varieties winter apples, 2nd pr. 1

Committee—E. Buell, M. Kingsley, D. R. Newton.

CLASS 8—PEARS.

256 James Dougall, Windsor, C. W., best and greatest variety of Pears. 1st pr 5
108 Wm. Adair, Detroit, greatest collection of Pears, 2d pr 3
119 P. C. Davis, Kalamazoo, 12 varieties Pears including proper succession for use. 1st pr 5
231 Samu'l Johnson, Kal., best 5 varieties Pears, proper succession for use. 2nd pr 2
47 Hubbard & Davis, Detroit, best col. summer Pears, 1st p 3
109 Wm. Adair, Detroit, best col. autumn Pears, 1st pr 3
48 Hubbard & Davis, Detroit, best col. autumn Pears. 2d p 2
116 P. C. Davis, Kalamazoo, best 6 specimens of single varieties summer Pears. 1
50 Hubbard & Davis, Detroit, best 6 specimens of single varieties autumn Pears. 1
118 P. C. Davis, Kalamazoo, best 6 specimens of single varieties winter Pears. 1

A collection of 35 fine varieties of Pears from Ill., exhibited by C. B. Galusha, ex-President of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, highly commended by your committee. Also 105 varieties apples by same, fine specimens.

Committee—George Taylor, Dr. Wm. Bovil.

CLASS 9—GRAPES.

52 Hubbard & Davis, Detroit, best 6 specimens single variety Freestone H. Seedling, 1st pr 1
206 A. Dale Adams, Galesburgh, best & most extensive collection of Native Grapes. 1st pr 5

244 P. C. Davis, Kalamazoo, 2nd best and most extensive collection of Native Grapes. 2nd pr 3
56 Hubbard & Davis, Detroit, best 5 varieties N. Grape, 1 p 2
57 do do do do 3 do For'n do 1st p 2
59. do do do single variety do 1st p 1
120 P. C. Davis, Kal., best single variety Native Grapes. 1 p 3

Committee—D. Burns, Chairman.

CLASS 10—VEGETABLES.

15 George Taylor, Kal., best & greatest variety culinary Vegetables. 1st pr. 4
16 George Taylor, Kal., best 12 Blood Beets. 1st pr. 1
18 do do do 6 heads Cauliflowers. 1st pr. 1
21 do do do 12 stalks Celery. 1st pr. 1
28 do do do half peck Tomatoes. 1st pr. 1
221 Wm. F. Miller, do do peck table Potatoes. 1st pr. 2
25 S M Grimes, Galesburgh, 2d best table Potatoes. 2d pr. 1
60 Wm Wolcott, Kal., best 6 stalks Rhubarb. 1st pr 1
69 Jared Atwater, do do half peck Lima Beans. 1st pr 1
77 J F Ulrich, Parkville, best peck sweet Potatoes. 1st pr 1
68 do do do 3 pure Hubbard Squashes. 1 p 1
92 Hiram Arnold, Kal., best 6 Head of Cabbage. 1st pr 1
98 do do do 12 Carrots. 1st pr 1
94 do do do 12 Parsnips. 1st pr 1
140 D M Uhl, Ypsi'ti, best & greatest varity Roots for Cattle. 1 4
159 H F Cook, Kal., best peck White Turnips. 1st pr 1
162 L E Cook, Richland, best Winter Squash. 1st pr 1
215 D T Fox, Kal., best ½ peck red Onions. 1st pr 1
2 6 do do do ½ peck yellow Onions. 1st pr 1
235 W Jones, Kal., best 6 spec. Vegetable Egg Plant. 1st pr 1

Your committee recom. Discretionary pr. on the following

102 E A Bissell, Richland, best New Zealand Pumpkin. 1st p 1
251 H Stem, Kal., best 1 doz Red Peppers. 1
254 A Butler, Kal., best 1 Mangel Wurtzel Beet. 1
70 Jared Atwater, Kal., best spec. Butter Beans. 1
175 F M Ellerston, Lansing, best specimen Tobacco. 1
222 Joshua Henshaw, Oshtemo, best 5 stalks Sorghum. 1
228 do do best 5 stalks Corn with ears. 1

Committee—A. C. Prutzman, Richard S. Gage, Dr. G. W Rogers, Almond Stevens.

DIVISION I—Grain, Flour, Meal and Seeds.

CLASS 1.

1 W D Brown, Comstock, best bbl. flour from red wheat. 1st premium and diploma. $3
3 J Taylor, Kal., best bu. white bourdon win. wheat. 1st pr 2
4 R Bishop, Schoolcraft, best bu. red winter wheat. 1st pr 2
5 J T Ulrich, Parkville 1 bu. buck wheat no competition. 1 p 2
6 Mrs J Cooly, Pavillion, best bu. white beans, good sam'le. 1 p 2
7 J Taylor, Kal., best bu. 4 rowed spring barley. 1st pr 2
9 Robert Hill, Hillsdale, best bu. papal barley. 1st pr 2
10 H F Cook, Kal., 2 best bu. white winter wheat. 2d pr 1
11 Merrill & Chase, Kal., best bbl. flour from white winter wheat, 1st pr diploma and 3
2 W D Brown, Comstock, 2d best bbl. of flour of white wiuter wheat. 2d pr 1

Committee—John Dudgeon, L T Chale, Ira Penke.

DIVISION K—Miscellaneous.

CLASS 1.

4 T Johnson, Kalamazoo, 12 white pressed brick and 12 patent white brick, special premium, diploma
8 S & L K Holmes, Pine Grove, machine made shingles, M, dip & $2
9 Andrus & Halliday, St Charles, new transmission fire engine, diploma
10 S W Mills, Chicago, patent eave trough hanger, diploma
12 N Brittan, Chicago, continuous copper strap lightning conductor, diploma
13 C F Hunter, Adrian, pat't brace and augur handle, diploma
14 A Gleason, Hillsdale, card and paper press, diploma
16 do do one box, stand, dies and samples, special mention, diploma
17 Robert McKinney, Farmington, an improvement on sash locks, discretionary premium. diploma
18 H F Cook, Kalamazoo, ornamented fountain (in Floral Hall), diploma
20 Andrew Barker, Cleveland, 5 breech loading rifles, diploma
21 L D Canfield, Oshtemo, 2 ax helves, 1st premium, $2

Orrin Snow, Chairman Committee.

LAY DOWN SHRUBBERY IN WINTER.—We will repeat again and this time what we have already so often urged, that the very best way to preserve tender plants and shrubbery is *to lay them down*. That is, bend them down and cover with a few inches of earth, made firm with the back of the spade. Shrubbery, even the orleander, and small trees, like the fig, &c., can be taken up bodily *and buried*. In the spring plant them again, and they will go on growing, without knowing that they had been disturbed.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At two o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, the 26th of September, in pursuance of previous notice, the members of the Michigan State Agricultural Society met in front of the President's stand on the fair grounds at Kalamazoo. The President, Benjamin Follett, Esq., called the meeting to order, and announced that the time had come for an annual election of officers of the Society, and that these officers were a President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and seven members of the Executive Committee, and two to fill vacancies occasioned by the declination of J. W. Sanborn, of St. Clair county, and E. G. Morton, of Monroe.

On motion, it was ordered that a committee of five be appointed to submit names for these officers to the meeting.

The President appointed as such committee Messrs. J. B. Crippen, of Coldwater, H. G. Wells, of Kalamazoo, E. N. Willcox, of Detroit, G. W. Beckwith, of Cassopolis, and Henry Warner, of Dexter.

J. B. Crippen reported that the committee had agreed upon the following names as proper nominations:

B. Follett, Esq., of Ypsilanti, for President.

Philo Parsons, of Detroit, for Treasurer.

R. F. Johnstone, of Detroit, for Secretary.

For members of the Executive Committee, to serve for the succeeding two years—

Walter S. Baxter, of Jonesville, Hillsdale county.

A. S. Welsh, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw county.

Manly Miles, Lansing, Ingham county.

J. A. Walters, Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo county.

S. S. Bailey, Grand Rapids, Kent county.

E. S. Moore, Three Rivers, St. Joseph county.

K. C. Barker, Detroit, Wayne county.

On the report of the committee being read, Mr. Philo Parsons came forward and stated that, whilst he was highly gratified with the nomination tendered him, nevertheless, having served two years on the Business Committee, and two years as Treasurer, he felt that it was his duty to decline, owing to the position of his private business, which was pressing upon him, and which would not permit of his acceptance of the honor which the Society now tendered him. He therefore respectfuully declined the nomination.

The committee then nominated as Treasurer H. C. Lewis, Esq., of Coldwater.

The question being put separately on the election of each of the officers above named, they were unanimously chosen without a dissenting vote.

On motion, Mr. George W. Phillips, of Macomb

[*Continued on Page* 187.]

FIELD ECONOMY.

The two following articles upon farm experience are from the pens of two practical farmers in the *Germantown Telegraph*; they are well worthy of a thorough considerat'on:

SALT AS A FERTILIZER.

Why is it that our practical farmers differ so materially in their views as to the efficacy and economy of the application of common coarse salt as a manure?

Science and theory have long since clearly demonstrated that it must be beneficial under certain conditions, and in certain situations; practice demonstrates that it has been and is a profitable application under certain conditions and on some soils, when applied at certain intervals and times. Some of our best and most practical farmers have tried salt applied in various quantities, to various crops, with complete success; others, equally practical, have tried it, and after obtaining no benefit from it, condemn it as a humbug.

Fortunate it is for us, who expect to gain knowledge from the experience of others, that science and scientific agriculturists can reconcile these apparently opposite facts. Before proceeding farther to the investigation into the cause of these failures, I wish to lay down four axioms, viz;—1st, That the ashes left after the burning of a plant is composed of the inorganic part or soil food of the plant; 2d, That this food or inorganic part can only be obtained from the soil, or through it by the application of some manure or fertilizer; 3d, That this inorganic food consists of from ten to twelve inorganic substances; 4th, That each species of plant, in order to secure a full crop, must have its proper amount of each substance, and will, no matter how much may exist in the soil, appropriate but little or no more than its particular portion. Keeping these facts in remembrance, let us investigate some of the causes which lead to these failures, all of which, had we a fair and exact analysis of the soil, may be accounted for.

We know that salt is composed mainly of chlorine and soda, both of which enter into the composition of all or nearly all plants and grains. Now, soils may contain enough of both chlorine and soda, in some other form, to supply the wants of the plants, as for instance, chloride of lime or sulphate of soda. In this case, according to our fourth axiom, the application of salt would produce little or no sensible effect. It, on the other hand, the soil should contain too small a portion of chlorine or soda to supply the wants of the plant, the application of salt would produce a good effect.

Some three or four years ago, one of my neighbors, concluded to try salt as a top dressing for oats, and applied it broadcast before the drill, at the rate of two and one-half bushels per acre over nearly all of his field, and found that it increased the grain both in yield and weight, and the straw was brighter, making better winter provender. This satisfied him that salt was a good application for oats; and in order to see whether it was good for wheat, he gave the field another top-dressing of salt, at the rate of two bushels per acre. At harvest he could detect no difference between the crop on the portion to which the salt was applie l and that which had no other stimulant than farm-yard manure. He had made a great discovery, viz: that salt was good for oats, but bad for wheat. Such a conclusion is just the reverse of the facts as ascertained by careful experiment, for salt has always been found more beneficial to wheat than to oats. Perhaps your readers will ask, why, then, was it not so in his case? Simply because he fell into the error, too common among those who apply concentrated manures or fertilizers: finding that one application was good, he concluded that another of the same substance would produce a like effect. We must remember that the amount of any one inorganic substance removed by one single crop is comparatively small, hence one application may supply enough for the wants of several successive crops and of course the second application would produce no effect until the first was entirely exhausted. This is not only true with salt, but also of phosphate of lime, guano, &c.; but as these two stimulants contain a greater variety of inorganic matter, they do not so soon cease to show any apparent action on the crops. In many cases one dollar's worth of salt will produce a greater increase in the crop thantwo or three times this amount expended in some other inorganic manure.

There are other considerations which influence more or less the success or failure of an application of common salt. We know that in the salt marshes near the sea shore only particular classes of vegetation will flourish, showing that some particular products of the soil are more benefited by salt than others, and so it is with our cultivated crops, for although all of them contain a portion of the inorganic substances which compose common salt, yet some contain and require much larger amounts than others, and if the supply is not kept by will sooner exhaust the soil.

If common salt only benefited the crop by the direct inorganic food which it furnished, we could easily ascertain what crops would be most likely to be benefited by it; but the salt acts in other ways. If salt is applied to soil rich in other alkaline substances, it causes a change to take place among them, and thus benefits the crop without actually entering into the circulation of the plant.

In order to show the effect produced by common salt, I will make a few extracts from a list, containing the result of several experiments, which I have before me. When applied at the rate of one hundred and sixty pounds to wheat, it increased the yield of grain four hundred and seventy-two pounds per acre, at a cost of eleven cents per bushel, and the grain weighed two lbs. more per bushel. When applied to barley at the rate of three hundred pounds per acre, it increased the yield six and a half bushels bushels per acre, at a cost of one and three-fourths dollars.

But these experiments must not be taken as a certain index of the action of salt upon these crops for its effect upon different soils is by no means regular, and this effect can only be ascertained by experiment; but there are few soils which are not benefited by it.

A.

DEEPENING THE SOIL.

Mr. Editor:—There is obviously no mode of increasing the productive capacity of the soil, and, at the same time more economical, than subsoiling. The practice being of modern introduction, has not yet acquired sufficient popularity to secure the immediate developement of all advantages; yet enough is known of its advantage on most soils, as to warrant its recommendation wherever the character of the soil admits of its practice, (and there are few which do not) be the uses for which they are designed what they may. One thing admits of no dispute, and that is, that the greater the depth of the soil, the greater will be its powers of absorbtion and retention, and, consequently, its adoption to vegetable life. A thin soil, or a soil of only a few inches in depth, reposing on a ledge, would soon dry up; its natural supply of moisture would be inadequate to supply the requisite degree of fluidity to the pabulous matters contained in the soil, and consequently no crop could be sustained without resort to irrigation. An impervious subsoil, consisting of compact sand, or gravel, or even of clay, operates in the same way, so far as the absorption, andretention of water is concerned; and on all such soils, the consequences of severe drought are nearly the same, the only difference being in degree. By loo ening the subsoil to the depth of twelve or fourteen inches, its capa ity will be greatly increased, a tact that will be clearly apparent to any one who will examine lands that have been subsoiled, and then worked in the ordinary way under common field crops.

In old countries, where labor is much cheaper than with us, in consequence of the superflux of population and bad government, the spade is much used instead of the plow. With this implement, in the hands of a skilful operator, the work of subsoiling is more effectually performed, than with the plow; every particle of the vegetable stratum or surface mould, as well as the consolidated mass constituting the subsoil, is stirred and pulverized, and an enlarged medium thus furnished for the roots of plants, while, at the same time the important process of retention and absorption are increased just in proportion to the ratio of its increased pulverization. A mass of soil eighteen inches deep, well disintegrated by the spade, must necessarily be imbued with powers of fertility such as shoaler soils cannot possibly possess, and which can be imparted in no other way. Land when dug two spits deep, is generally inverted as often as once in two years; the surface soil being placed at the bottom, and the bottom brought to the top. Old manure is then applied, and thoroughly worked in by a second superficial digging, or by some method that will completely incorporate the fecundating materials with the soil to prevent loss by evaporation.

On clayey soils, the benefits of subsoiling are more immediate and obvious than on sandy formations, or those lands which repose on *substrata* of a character more tenacious and compact, and which are, to a certain extent, impervious to water. Last season, a field containing some two acres of light land, reposing on a gravelly subsoil of great compactness, was subsoiled to a depth of fourteen inches. It was then rolled and cross-plowed, then harrowed, and after receiving a light dressing of poudrette, well worked in with the harrow, was sowed in oats. The soil was by no means rich, but the crop was remarkably fine, notwithstanding the season was unusually hot and dry. While the same crop on other fields in the vicinity was generally much pinched, the produce on this was uninjured. Like results have been experienced in other cases, where subsoiling has been introduced, and not only with oats, but with other crops.

The question may here arise—"What is the expense of subsoiling?" but to this, as te all other questions of a general character, no definite answer can be returned. Much depends upon the nature of the soil, and upon other contingencies beyond control. As time advances, many of the impediment now encountered, will be overcome, and with the introduction of new improvements the work will be accomplished with greater facility and ease.

Thorough cultivation is the only thing now wanted to elevate the agriculture of this country to a position far above that which it now occupies, and to quadruple its rewards.

W. J.

The farmers as a class are the healthiest men in the world.

From the Department of Agriculture.

IDA, Mich., August, 1863.

The report of the Commissioners of Agriculture, for the month of July 1863, has been received. It contains much that is of interest to the observing farmer, and, although it is gotten up for the especial benefit of the agriculturlists, yet its information is quite acceptable to some other classes of business men. If we are not mistaken in guessing, its contents will become more familiar to merchants than farmers. "The broad plodding sons of the daybook and ledger" are more alive to their interest and more liable to pick up these little scraps of knowledge that are likely to turn a penny into their till, than the busy followers of the plow. We will make some selections from the report before us, hoping that they may be carefully perused by all of our brother farmers in whose way they may chance to fall.

The injury to winter wheat from rust, fly, or other causes, one eighth of the prospective crop.

Injury to spring wheat, from rust, fly, or other causes, one tenth.

Injury to barley—one tenth.

Injury to oats,, one tenth—appearance of crop in July, nearly one tenth below average.

Corn—appearance of Crop in July, one thirtieth below average. Injury from various causes, one tenth.

Tobacco—appearance of crop, one tenth below average. Injury from any cause was slight.

Flax—appearance of crop, one tenth below average. Injury one thirtieth.

Cotton—one tenth below average. Injury one fifth.

Sorghum—one tenth below average.—Injury one tenth.

Grass and Clover—one fifth below average in the appearance of timothy meadows, one tenth less in area clover than in 1862.

Potatoes—nearly one tenth more than in 1862 with but slight injury to the crop from any cause.

Grapes—appearance of an average crop, but slight injury, The grape regions of Cincinnati not reported.

Apples—one tenth below an average crop, but slight injury.

Peaches—one tenth less than average.

The average selling price of wool throughout the States not in rebellion—58 cents per pound.

Average selling price of Strawberries per quart, 14 cents—of raspberries 11 cents.

Wheat and barley—These crops have been secured in excellent condition. Local injuries exist, but not to the usual extent. Their threshing is now being done, which will disclose some other injuries, but there is no doubt that these crops are the largest ever produced in the loyal States.

Corn—This promises well, although its appearance is two tenths below an average in the great Corn producing States of Illinois, Indiana and Iowa.

The Hay Crop—In the northern States the timothy meadows are mown twice—in the western but once. The first cutting was a short crop. The amount of clover hay is but one tenth below an average, and the lately mown meadows have yielded well, but much of the hay in the eastern States was injured from the excess of rain. The amount of the hay crop is more favorable than reported last month, but its quality not so good. Hence it will still be advisable for farmers to secure as much corn-fodder as they can.

Apples—This crop gives encouraging promises generally.

The Weather—The "weather" in the July table presents quite a contrast with that in the June table. Then there was not a single very wet county, but now there are ninety-four. There were but sixteen wet then, now there are thirty-eight.

There are other matters of interest contained in the Report but I fear my article is already too much extended. I will send the few Reports I have to various persons throughout the county, hoping they will make good use of them, and extend the intelligence they contain as far as possible.—E. W., *in Monroe Monitor.*

[The above statement of loss is swelled by the frost of the 29th of August—Corn has been injured 30 lbs. to the hundred; Cotton 50; Tobacco 30; Buckwheat 60; Sorghum 10; and Fruit 20 in Michigan. Crops which were harvested remain about at par, perhaps more loss on white wheat, although amber and red have gained in Michigan rather then lost over last year.—W. S. D.]

FLAVORING AND CURING TOBACCO.

As there has been quite a large amount of Tobacco raised in Michigan during the present year, and as its treatment has been comparatively but little known, the following from the Scientific American in regard to the flavoring and curing will be found useful to growers:

We have been told by those who are esteemed connoisseurs of tobacco, that although this plant grows luxuriously when properly treated, in the States, still it is not equal to the qualities which are cultivated in warmer latitudes. This is owing perhaps to the mode by which it is treated, after it has matured. In Virginia the sun-dried tobacco is held to be the best for chewing, but most of it is finally cured by artificial heat. Tobacco in leaf is very sensitive to the moisture of the atmosphere, because it contain so much potash common salt and lime. An analysis of this plant gave: potash, 8.7 per cent; lime 32.2; common salt 3.8; magnesia 2.8. In Richmond, which has been the headquarters of the tobacco business, there are very extensive manufactories where the leaf is cured, and afterwards made into plugs for chewing. Great care and attention are necessary to the proper curing of it, and if the weather is moist during the operations it is very liable to mildew. In clear dry weather it is spread on the top of sheds, and hung in every situation where it can be exposed to the dry air. The sky is watched with anxiety during such exposure, so that it may not receive a drop of rain. Very frequently it receives its final drying in warm apartments, and in many cases these are heated with open fires—dry corn-cobs being about the best

fuel that can be used. Pine and other woods impart their resinous taste to the tobacco, if the smoke is permitted to permeate through the leaves.

After tobacco is perfectly cured, it is prepared for pressing. It is now a common practice to flavor it with some mixture of a sweet and aromatic character. A common preparation is that of the tonqua bean, which has a pleasant odor. Vanilla is also used, and different manufacturers have their special mixtures. The leaves are spread out and slightly sprinkled with the aromatic liquid until a sufficient quantity is absorbed to render them pliable. They are then rolled into cylindical packages, and these are squeezed into flat plugs, in powerful presses. A number of such plugs are placed together and subjected to a second pressing operation, by which the plugs are converted into square blocks, and thus fitted for transport and market. It was formerly the custom to place the pressed tobacco in a room called the sweat house, where it remained for a considerable period exposed to a warm atmosphere. This made the tobacco sweat; globules of juice appeared on its surface and dropped on the floor, and its taste was much improved thereby.

It is also common with some tobacco manufacturers to sweeten the dark and rank qualities for chewing by dipping the leaves in bunches into sugar sirup, before pressing them. We have only referred to the treatment of chewing tobacco; the superior qualities being used for this purpose. The terms "honey-dew," "sweet-leaf," etc., applied to different lots of tobacco, are of the "bunkum" order. The best qualities of tobacco are said to be cultivated on new soil, on the southern sides of gently sloping hills.

The Celebrated Stallion "Stone Plover."

A short time ago in company with the editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, a visit was paid to the renowned stallion "Stone Plover," imported and owned by Mr. Williams. This horse is said to be the only horse in America that ever ran for the *Derby*.

The color of the horse shows that he is a member of the equine aristocracy, and the documentary evidence in possession of his owner proves that "*Stone Plover*" is a descendant of the best blooded stock in England. This horse is large in stature, yet symmetrically proportioned, in all his parts; he has a very broad buck, yet an equally broad and beautiful forearm to match; his chest is full and broad, and the shoulder blade has that peculiar obliquity, indicative of both breed and speed: this sort of shoulder when put in motion makes a sort of partial revolution on its own centre or axis; hence the more oblique the original position of the shoulder blade, the greater will be its revolving sweep and the more free and extensive its action. The shoulder of this horse has not only depth and obliquity but it lies well into the body, and this indicates good breeding and speed. In short, taking a birds eye view of the physical conformation of this horse, he is the best formed *large* horse I ever saw, and he is just the kind of horse that the husbandmen of this country need for breeding purposes; for we need blood, muscle size and improved forms; which peculiarities the animal imparts to his offspring, just as surely as "like begets like."

Mr. Williams has incurred heavy outlays in purchasing this horse, and in bringing him safely to this country, and his enterprise in view of improving the equine race of this part of the United States, is entitled to the patronage and support of our farmers, and all who admire a valuable horse.

G. H. Dadd.

WOOL.

The census table shows an increase in the number of sheep over those of last year of twenty per cent. Much has been said of the great clip of wool this season, many placing it as high as twenty million of pounds. It is necessary to show what the increase is, and what is the crop of wool.

The number of sheep by the census report for 1860, is 24,823,566, and the pounds of wool, 60,511,343. From the number of sheep is to be deducted, 1,166,200, for mistake in the census report of those for Indiana. The rebel States produced 5,717,587 of the whole number, which must be deducted from it, as they are not now represented in the wool market. Kentucky and Missouri raised in 1862, 2,039,601 sheep, and the ravages of war have destroyed largely of these. Deducting 1,000,000 on this account we have the following table:

Whole number in 1860	24,823,566
From which take—	
Mistake in Indiana returns	1,166,200
Sheep of the disloyal States	5,717,588
Loss in Kentucky and Missouri	1,000,000
	7,883,787
Number in Loyal States in 1860	16,939,779

The increase in 1863, as stated in the June reports to this department, is twenty five per cent; and allowing it to be the same in 1861 and 1862 the whole number for 1861 would be 21,174,725 and in 1862, 26,468,405. This is the number from which the clip of 1863 was taken.

The average yield of sheep per head, according to the census returns in 1850, was 2.42 pounds.

But this is clearly too low for the principal sheep producing States of the North.

The number of the sheep of the loyal States was 17,108,219 in 1860, and the pounds of wool, 50,183,626, making the yield of wool 2.92 pounds per head. The number of sheep of the disloyal States was 6,097,587, and the pounds of wool, 9,748,702, making 1.59 pounds per sheep.

The following table shows the yield, per head, of the following five large wool producing States, according to the census returns of 1850, 1860, and the returns of the correspondents of this department in June of this year:

	1850.	1860.	1863.
New York	2.91	3.07	3.80
Pennsylvania	2.46	2.93	3.88
Ohio	2.58	3.38	3.53
Michigan	2.87	3.68	3.67
Vermont	3.35	4.02	4.64
Average	2.83	3.31	3.77

From all these data, it is safe to assume the yield in the loyal States at three pounds per head. The estimated number of sheep for last year being 26,458,405, the clip of 1863 would be 79,405,215 pounds.—*Economist.*

HORTICULTURE.

MICHIGAN FRUIT AWARDED A GOLD AND SILVER MEDAL.

The Fruit Show at the Academy of Music.

We see by the N. Y. *Tribune* of Sept. 16, that our worthy and indefatigible horticultural correspondent, T. T. LYON, Esq., of Plymouth, has been awarded a gold and silver medal as a 1st and 2nd premium on two entries on Apples. This is highly gratifying to us, as it shows how much he merits confidence as a practical horticulturist and a promoter of the best interests of the fruit growers of Michigan. Mr. L. has carried off these prizes at an exhibition in the very emporium of horticulture, where he had to compete with some of the most experienced and extensive amateur and professional growers in the United States:

Whatever merits or otherwise attach to the agricultural and manufacturing departments of the American Institute Fair, the show of fruits is certainly very fine—in fact we have seldom seen such fine fruit and in such quantities as is now on exhibition at the Academy of Music; and to those interested in pomological displays it is well worth a visit, to inspect the new varieties, compare the old with those growing on one's own ground, &c. The tables contain upward of 1,600 plates loaded with different varieties of apples, pears and grapes. The display of apples is very large, and the fruit generally is well grown and of fine appearance.

The display of pears exceeds that of apples, and the Committee of Arrangements experienced much difficulty in obtaining sufficient room to spread them out to advantage. Some of this fruit is so large that not more than three can be laid upon a good sized dinner plate. The show of grapes is somewhat meager, the season being late for them. A few bearing vines in pots look well. Of native sorts there is not a large display, but some of the leading newer sorts, such as Delaware and Concord, exhibit to good advantage.

Several varieties of native wines, some very excellent, and also brandies from California serve to encourage the idea that we shall soon cease to pay tribute to Europe for these beverages.

The following premiums were yesterday announced by the Committee, concerning this part of the exhibition.

Elwanger and Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., for 347 varieties of apples, pears, plums. Gold medal of the Institute.

Wm. L. Ferris of Throgg's Neck, for the best collection of 50 named varieties of pears. Gold medal.

John B. Wolf, Throgg's Neck, amateur collection of pears, for best 30 named varieties. Silver cup.

Daniel W. Colt, Norwich, Ct., for the best 12 named varieties of pears. Silver cup.

Charles Downing, of Newburgh, for the second best 50 named varieties of pears. Silver cup.

P. T. Quinn, Newark, N. J., for the second best 12 varieties of pears. Silver medal.

E. Williams, of N. J., for best named collection of six varieties of pears. Silver medal.

T. T. Lyon, Plymouth, Mich., for the best 50 named varieties of apples. Gold medal of the Institute.

Mr. Hathaway, of Newburgh, N. Y., for the best 20 named variety of apples. Silver cup.

T. T. Lyon, Plymouth, Mich., for the second best 30 named varieties of apples. Silver medal.

Caleb H. Earl, Newark, N. J., for the second best collection 12 named varieties of apples. Bronze medal.

E. Williams, of N. J., for the best 6 named varieties of apples. Book premium.

Isaac Hicks of North Hemstead, L. I., for a superior collection of 30 named varieties of apples. Silver medal.

E. Williams, West Bloomfield, N. J., for the best 12 table apples. Bronze medal.

Isaac Merritt, Hart's Village, N. Y., for the collection of native grapes. Silver cup.

Charles Downing, Newburgh, for the second best collection native grapes. Silver medal.

B. H. Mace, Newburgh, for the best 12 branches native grapes. Silver medal.

Prof. Morse, for best collection of grapes grown under glass. Silver cup.

Wm. C. Wilson, for the second best collection of grapes grown under glass. Silver medal.

Collection of vegetables and melons, by Prof. Morse. First premium.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Experience in Planting Trees.

GRAND BLANC, Mich., Sept. 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—I will give you the facts of my experience in raising fruit trees, which you may publish if you think proper.

Three years since I purchased a dozen young Baldwin apple trees, and being desirous of treating them in the best manner, both for profit and amusement, I followed the recommendations of others skilled in such matters. The ground is mostly stiff clay. I dug a hole for each tree about two feet deep and four feet across, and filled it with a rich deposit of muck and fine earth, in the meantime setting the tree. Afterwards I gave each tree a liberal sprinkling of animal manure and top-dressing the grass land around them.—The next year I applied saw-dust enough around each tree to subdue all vegetation.

Now for the result. They all grew finely, and were a beautiful sight. After some time I noticed some growing quite ordinary, and found four of them cracked open through the body, two inches or so in length, evidently the result of excessive growth. They all live yet, but are stunted. This year two of the healthy trees changed the color of their leaves to an autumnal hue, and I found that my sawdust had made nice winter quarters for mice, which had nibbled the bark, and these trees are worthless.

For the benefit of others I would recommend as the result of my experience—never force young trees beyond their natural growth, and do not apply animal manure. Likewise if you put sawdust or straw around them, be careful before winter to remove it from the tree so that the mice shall find no refuge there. EDWARD PARSONS.

THE peach crop is very heavy in Allegan County; the trees are breaking down in many localities with their burden of fruit; the farmers are anxious to know what they shall do; there are no purchasers in the market, and the crop is likely to be a drug.

Pruning and Training the Apple Tree.

BY T. A. NAUTS.

NATURAL VEGETATION.

The natural vegetation of the Apple tree is in every point the same as the Pear tree; like it, the Apple tree develops at the upper part of each section of its branches, wood-twigs; like it, it gives its fruiting productions on the intermediate part of each section, between the upper part that only carries wood, and the lower part that carries nothing, because its buds are dormant or obliterated. All we have said of the Pear tree, about fruit twigs, spindles and fruit-spurs, is to be applied, word for word, to the fruiting productions of the Apple tree; the pruning of these two trees rests, then, on principles entirely identical, so that we will not repeat them; they and the figures are absolutely the same. [See Michigan Farmer for September.]

DWARF APPLE TREES.

The Apple Trees grafted on apple and on doucin are pruned and trained as standards and as pyramids, like the Pear trees of the same form; they have only less propensity to elevate themselves, and much more suppleness, which belongs to the less stiff nature of their bark and to the greater abundance of *liber*. It is for this reason that when two branches of the Apple tree cross each other, whether they belong to the same tree or two different trees, that they invariably get grafted together; and this occurs at any age of the tree, which renders the Apple tree very fit to graft by approach.

The only form which deserves mentioning specially, as it is peculiar to the Apple tree, is that of the dwarf bush, grafted on the Paradise stock, (Fig. 1.) This bush is prepared on two branches,

Figure 1.
Bush Dwarf Apple Tree. 4½ feet high.

each of which has three well conditioned buds;—but as it is the nature of the Paradise stock to form only a small quantity of roots, and nearly level with the ground, it would not be able to nourish a large head; the three buds of each member are then maintained at nearly the same height; the tree at any time of its existence, should not rise higher than 4 1-2 feet. Apple trees grafted on Paradise have the essential and great merit to set to fruit immediately and to bear larger and finer fruit than high or standard trees. Apple trees do not like Pear trees, get renewed by lopping, neither on standards or on doucain, as they do on Paradise stock; but as they commonly die out in part, care should be taken to preserve a portion altogether sound, or at least more long lived than the rest, through a partial renewal by pruning. Dwarf Apple trees on Paradise never have great longevity—a fault that is largely compensated by their astonishing fertility and the promptness with which they set to fruit; at three years after planting they bear full crops. They die young, when we have not the courage to lessen or cut off a part of the fruit-buds to make them start good wood-branches. What requires attention principally at the time of pruning, are the sprigs and fruit twigs; the sprigs are always terminated by a fruit-bud, and are never pruned until that bud has produced a crop; they are then cut down to a good bud, with the sole aim to confine the production of fruit as near as possible to the principal branches; the further the fruit rises from the branches, the less size and quality it will have. The fruit twig never wants to be lessened to their inferior bud; having taken their rise on a fruit-spur, they can give only branches of middling dimensions, always more disposed than others of the same strength to be loaded with fruit-buds. For all other details we refer to culture of Pear tree in September number.

Dwarf Bush Apple trees can be planted from four to five feet apart. At four feet apart an acre of ground will contain about 2700 trees, grafted on the Paradise stock; those grafted on the doucain stock will last longer, but will not set to fruit so soon, by two, three, or four years; they will grow taller and larger, and produce more, but considering the very short time that Apple trees on Paradise take to bear, and the larger number contained per acre, it is on the whole more profitable to plant them. Let us now consider the cost and the produce of one acre of Apple bushes on the Paradise stock:

2700 Trees, at 18 per hundred, at which price they can be bought at several nurseries, will cost,	$286 00
Plowing and harrowing land thoroughly, and clearing same first year,	15 00
Planting,	150 00
Rent of land three years, $5 per year, and interest on money laid out,	68 88
Harrowing and keeping the ground clean the 2nd and 3d years, and labor,	20 00
Cost of the first three years,	$564 00
Per contra one acre Dwarf Apple Trees,	Cr.

PRODUCE.—The second year the trees will bear a short crop, say half a peck per tree; 2,700 half pecks make 337 bushels; average price (it is easy to grow the best kinds of apples that produce of course the highest price, but we will take the average between the highest and lowest priced apples) at $1 per bushel, as paid in the country.

The third year's crop will be a full crop, say two pecks per tree, or 1,350 bushels, which makes, with the with the second year's crop, 1687 bush, at $1,	$1,687

From which deduct the above cost,	554
Leaves net profit for three years,	$1,138

and afterwards, until the extinction of the trees, which takes place the twelfth and fifteenth year, the crops may range between one-half bushel and one bushel.—*Working Farmer*.

The Fruit Region of Michigan.

It is always a sure index of prosperity to a locality to be well spoken of abroad, as we then know what other portions of the country thinks of Michigan. We give below a description of our great fruit growing region from a writer in the *Chicago Tribune*, who has been visiting this locality and who speaks of it in the most glowing terms:

The ancient village of St. Joseph in Berrien county Michigan, has assumed new importance within the past few years, owing to the notoriety established for the adjacent country as a fruit growing region. This village was settled by the French long before Chicago had an existence, and about the same time Detroit was settled. For many years, the light sandy soil thereabouts was considered worthless, and remained unentered and unimproved in the hands of the government. When the discovery was made, a few years ago that both the soil and climate was peculiarly favorable to the production of fruit, land near the town was sought with avidity, and now commands a good price. Berrien county is generally heavy timbered, and large quantities of square cut timber, railroad ties, and stave timber, are being drawn from these forests to the Paw Paw river, rafted down to the harbor, and thence shipped to Chicago. The upper soil is composed of that loose drifting sand so common on the south and east sides of the lake, and underlaid by a stiff blue clay at a depth varying from a few inches to many feet. The land on the south and west sides of the St. Joseph river generally recedes a little in elevation from the lake and springs, in some instances rising only few feet from the lake bluff, now east to the river, and thence to the lake. The soil as it recedes from the lake and town, in many places, is quite destitute of sand, the clay cropping out to the surface, forming a hard and ungenial soil. The surface is cut up considerably by deep ravines, generally running from east to west, and opening into the low land marshes that border the two rivers and spread out in fields of thousands of acres, now covered with a luxuriant growth of wild rice. The best fruit orchards are within two or three miles of the lake, and it is owing principally to the influence of moist lake winds that heavy frosts are kept away, rendering a total failure of the fruit crop of rare occurrence.

To give some idea of the extent of fruit-growing business we will enumerate a few of the orchards visited in a day's drive.

Dr. L. Collins has a very neatly arranged, well cultivated fruit orchard, containing 2,600 fruit trees, which were set out three years ago last spring, embracing all kinds of fruit, and a seven acre vineyard of Isabella and Catawbas, which will yield him from 8 to 10 tons of grapes. Three years ago last December he brought fifty trees from Ohio in a trunk, and set them out. This year he will gather upwards of one hundred bushels of peaches from them. He has also some of the finest apples we have anywhere seen.

Mr Powell's trees are pricipally Hale's Early set out two years ago last spring. Some that were planted only one year ago last spring, now full of delicious fruit! As a contrast, there are peach trees in the neighborhood that are thirty years old, and have borne a crop nearly every year, which this year are broken down beneath the extraordinary yield.

E. & H. C. Morton have an orchard, embracing 1,100 trees, where will be found every variety of fruit trees, each yielding most bountifully. The great attraction in this vicinity is Morton's wine-cellar, where he exhibits his hospitality, his fruits and apple-wine, with a generous hand. This firm also own the "Cincinnati Peach Orchard" in the vicinity, embracing about seventy acres, now leased to other parties.

G. K. Hopkins has an orchard embracing about 4,000 peach, and 800 pear trees, all in prime order.

But, of all that we visited, taking the location, extent, varieties and culture into consideration, the orchard and grounds of Mr. Geo. Parmelee have probably no equal. Mr. P. settled upon his farm sixteen years ago, and has devoted his energies to bringing his orchards to their present state of perfection. He has a farm and orchard of several hundred acres, upon which he now has upwards of 9,000 bearing fruit trees, principally peach and apple, with the best varieties also of pears, plums, Lawton blackberries, &c. His farm is about two miles from the steamboat landing at Brunson's Harbor, lies directly at the lake shore, 150 feet above the lake, and owing to the humidity, of the atmosphere, he has not had a failure of his fruit crop during the past sixteen years. In this respect his location is far more advantageous than those upon lower lands further from the lake. Upon one portion of his farm is a beautifully rounded bluff, full 250 feet above the lake, which washes its western base. This bluff affords one of the most magnificient views of lake Michigan to be had anywhere, being the highest land on either shore of the central or southern portion of the lake, and the forests of great oaks and Maples, which extend almost to the very brink of the precipitous bank, render this one of the most desira-

ble localities on the lake for a summer residence, and as it it is rumored that Mr. Parmelee has more land than he wishes to cultivate himself, we infer somebody will ere long purchase a portion and crown the summit of that beautiful bluff with his mansion, and checker the hill sides with a peach orchard, and three years hence sit beneath the shade of his own vine and peach tree, and reap the reward from the most profitable crop known to tillers of the soil. Mr. Parmlee has about 9,000 bearing peach trees, from which he will this year probably receive the snug sum of $10,000. Those who contemplate engaging in fruit-culture would do well to avail themselves of Mr. P.'s experience, both as regards locality, and the kinds of fruit most productive and profitable.

There are numerous other orchards, of which we can make but brief mention. Capt. C. Boughton has about twenty acres, mostly peaches; Capt. H. G. Langley, ten acres; O. B. Dickinson, twenty acres; J. B. Sutherland, twenty acres in peaches and grapes; Dr. A. D. Brown, ten acres in grapes and peaches; W. A. Green, of Chicago, has ten acres of peaches, pears and grapes, in splendid condition, promising well; B. Moulton, twenty acres; T. W. Dunham, forty acres in peaches; J Bart and Deacon Cook, each 25 acres; Judge Jewett, 20 acres; Mr. Kingsley, ten acres peaches and grapes; Simon Berg, 5 acres; Dan Murphy, fifteen acres; Dr. Crane, ten acres, S. C. Wilson, fifteen acres in fruit; Widow Sweet, 20 acres; Capt. John Napier, three acres peaches and dwarf pears; Capt. Keeler, 15 acres; Pat Finnegan, 10 acres choice fruits. Further to the south in a settlement mostly of New Yorkers, christened Pomona by Mr. Sutherland, occupying from twenty to thirty acres each, running to the lake—among them Brown Brothers, Nickerson, Van Dusen, Abbott, Stewart, &c. Capt. J. W. Napier has a splendid farm near the new bridge across the St. Joseph; about twenty acres of his two hundred are in peaches. In this neighborhood are several other orchards, owned by Mr. Spink, Judge Fish, Lieut. Underwood, Mr. Matteson, Dr. R. Parker, Capt. Kline, Messrs. McAllister, Robinson, Newland, Parks Drury, Burbank and others, which we had not time to visit. J. T. Edwards, of Chicago, has erected a fine residence, with twenty acres of peach orchard; Heath & Drake, 20 acres; Brunson & Son, each 20 acres, &c.

The yield of fruit this season will be the largest ever known in Michigan. In 1861, the peach crop yielded about 60,000 baskets; last year, owing to the severe frost in May, it reached only about 50,000 baskets, from the estimate given by the most extensive fruit-growers, the peach crop this year will amount to from 300,000 to 500,000 baskets!

The favorite varieties of peach we found to be the Crawford (early and late,) Early York, George the Fourth, Cooley's Favorite, Honest John, Hale's Early, (German,) Early Tillotson, to some extent, Old Mixon Free, Morris White, &c. Of pears, both standard and dwarfs seem to prosper well, and in some old orchards have attained a good size; but the blight has attacked them severely, and many are dying from its effects.

Chicago is looked upon as their market, by the producers of that region of country, and the trade with that section is rapidly increasing.

Three fine Popular Pears.

The Bartlet (1)—*Flemish Beauty* (2)—*Belle Lucrative* (3.)

A. G. Hanford, says in the Prairie Farmer:—These ripe in close succession in the order named. Each is excellent and much admired, yet in some one or more points from the other differing.

Bartlet.—Considering all its good points,—growth and beauty of tree, size, beauty, and superior excellence of fruit, early and great productiveness, its adaption to allmost all soils, and the little care necessary in ripening, it deservedly stands without a rival.

The fruit ripens well on the tree, but like most pears is better gathered a little before ripe and perfected in the house. If gathered two or three weeks before its natural time of ripening, it will mature perfectly, thus lengthening its season.

The Barlet grows rapidly and bears well upon the quince, but it unites imperfectly with that stock and is very liable to break off. It bears so early on its own root that there is little occasion to dwarf it.

Though usually accounted hardy, we cannot place it in the list of *hardiest* varieties for the *Northwest.*

Flemish Beauty.—This pear is a great favorite with Western planters; it has proved one of the hardiest and best varieties for the rich deep soils of the West.

Tree is a beautiful grower, naturally assuming a perfect rather open pyramidal shape, bears young and abundantly; fruit large, handsome, always fair. In warm soils, gathered early and *house ripened*, it is rich, melting, very juicy, and excellent. If left too long on the tree it is apt to decay at the core.

The Flemish beauty does not usually succeed on the quince, but, like the Bartlet, it bears so young, and is so excellent on its own root, there is less occasion for growing it on the quince.

Belle Lucrative.—Tree hardy, a fair upright grower, an early bearer, and very productive; makes a fine pyramid on the quince. Fruit medium size, fine grained, melting, rich, sugary, perfumed, delicious; best in dry warm soil.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE.

This new and promising pear was raised by Mr. THADDEUS CLAPP, of Dorchester, Mass. From the color and general appearance of the fruit, which resembles the Bartlett, and the habit and foliage of the tree, which is similar to the Flemish Beauty, we think there is little doubt of its being a cross between these two popular varieties. It has the productiveness, the form and the beauty of the former, with the hardiness in the nursery rows, the fine leaf and clean wood of the latter.—We give the description published in *The Report of the Fruit Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in the year 1860, when it was awarded a gratuity, Mr. J. F. C. Hyde acting chairman in the absence of Mr. Cabot.*

"CLAPP'S FAVORITE. This tree has, from the first, attracted attention, on account of its vigorous growth and the beauty of its foliage. It presents a smooth trunk, the lower branches horizontal or gently inclined; upper ones erect, and thickly set with fruit spurs; leaves large, of a deep glossy green, thick and camellia like. *It has never shown a thorn.* Through favor of Col. Wilder, I here avail myself of a description of the fruit as furnished him by Mr. Charles Downing. 'Clapp's Favorite. Fruit, large, obovate, pyriform; greatest diameter towards the centre; slightly angular, surface uneven; somewhat in general appearance like the Bartlett; skin very thin, pale lemon yellow, marble and faintly splashed with crimson and fawn when fully exposed to the sun, and thickly sprinkled with brown dots, and sometimes slight traces of russet. Stalk nearly an inch long, stout and somewhat fleshly, a little inclined, inserted in a slight depression. Calyx open, or partially closed, segments stiff and erect; basin shallow, slightly corrugated; flesh white, fine, juicy, buttery, melting, with a rich sweet, delicate, vinous flavor, a little perfumed. A new, promising fruit; ripe last week of August, and first week of September.

"This is truly one of the most promising varieties that has come before your Committee, and they do not hesitate to say that they believe it will be a great acquisition to our early autumnal pears."

The American Pomological Society, at its biennial session held in Philadelphia, Pa., noticed it through its

"Committee on New Fruits."

"Clapp's Favorite, very large; similar to Bartlett in form, but less musky in flavor; vinous, melting, buttery and juicy; fine texture, ranks best."

During the session at Boston, it was described as before, "Best."

Mr. P. Barry, Chairman of the "General Fruit Committee" of the American Pomological Society, writes:—

"I cut the Clapp's Favorite and found it perfect, quite worthy of ranking *best*, sound to the core, full of juice, sweet and delicious. I found it exquisite. I think it will prove a great acquisition."

The Hon. Marshall P. Wilder writes:

"Having carefully watched the tree of Clapp's Favorite, and fruited the same on my grounds for the last two years, with others of Mr. Clapp's seedlings, I do not hesitate in concurring in all that has been said in favor of it, and recommend it as a great acquisition."

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING, &c.

We cannot attempt to give complete directions on all points connected with Tree Planting, but simply a few hints on the more important operations. Every man who purchases a bill of Trees, should put himself in possession of "The Fruit Garden," or some other treatise on Tree Culture, that will furnish him with full and reliable instructions on all the routine of management. Transplanting is to be considered under the following heads:

1st. THE PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.—For Fruit Trees the soil should be *dry*, either naturally, or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should be well prepared by twice plowing, at least, beforehand, using the subsoil plow after the common one, at the second plowing. On new, fresh lands, manuring will be unnecessary; but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure or compost. To ensure a good growth of Fruit Trees, land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn, or potatoes.

2d. THE PREPARATION OF THE TREES.—In regard to this important operation, there are more fatal errors committed than on any other. As a general thing, trees are placed in the ground precisely as they are sent from the Nursery. In removing a tree, no matter how carefully it may be done, a portion of the roots are broken and destroyed, and consequently the balance that existed in the structure of the tree is deranged. This must be restored by a proper pruning, adapted to the size, form and condition of the tree as follows:

STANDARD ORCHARD TREES.—These, as sent from the Nursery, vary from five to eight feet in height, with naked stems or trunks, and a number of branches at the top forming a head. These branches should be all cut back to within three or four buds of their base. This lessens the demand upon the roots and enables the remaining buds to push with vigor. In the case of older trees of extra size, the pruning must be in proportion; as a general thing, it will be safe to shorten all the previous year's shoots to three or four buds at their base, and where the branches are very numerous, some may be cut out entirely.

PYRAMIDAL TREES.—If of two or three year's growth, with a number of side branches, will require to be pruned with a two fold object in view, viz: The growth of the tree and the desired form. The branches must be cut into the form of a pyramid by shortening the lower ones, say one-half, those above them shorter, and the upper ones around the leading shoot to within two or three buds of their base. The leader itself must be shortened back on half or more. When trees have been dried or injured much by exposure, the pruning must be closer than if in good order.

DWARF STANDARD TREES AND DWARF BUSHES.—Must be pruned as recommended for Standards, aiming at producing a round, well-proportioned head, with the main branches regularly distributed and far enough apart to admit air freely to all parts.

YEARLING TREES INTENDED FOR PYRAMIDS.—Some of these may have a few side branches, the smallest of which should be cut clean away, reserving only the strongest and the best placed. In other respects they will be pruned as directed for trees of two year' growth.

Those having no *side branches* should be cut back so far as to insure the production of a tier of branches within six inches or less of the ground. A strong yearling, four to six feet, may be cut back about half, and the weaker ones more than that. It is better to cut to low than not low enough, for if the first tier of branches be not low enough, the pyramidal form cannot afterwards be perferred.

PLANTING.—Dig holes in the first place, large enough to admit the roots of the tree to spread out in their natural position. Then, having the tree pruned as above directed, let one person hold it in an upright position, and the other shovel in the earth, carefully putting the finest and the best from the surface in among the the roots, filling every interstice, and bring in every root in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly filled, a pail of water may be thrown on to settle and wash in the earth around the roots; then fill in the remainder, and tread gently with the foot. The use of water is seldom necessary, except in dry weather, early in fall or late in spring. Guard against planting *too deep*; the trees, after the ground settles, should stand in this respect as they did in the Nursery. Trees on dwarf stocks should stand so that *all the stock* be under the ground, and *no more*. In very dry, gravelly ground the holes should be dug twice the usual size and depth, and filled in with good loamy soil.

4th. STAKING.—If trees are tall and much exposed to winds, a stake should be planted with the tree, to which it should be tied in such a manner as to avoid chafing. A piece of matting or cloth may be put between the tree and the stake.

5th. MULCHING.—When the tree is planted, throw around it as far as the roots extend, and a foot beyond, 5 to 6 inches deep of rough manure or litter. This is particularly necessary in dry ground, and is highly advantageous everywhere, both in spring and fall planting. It prevents the grounds from baking or cracking, and maintains an equal temperature about the roots.

6th. AFTER CULTURE.—The grass should not be allowed to grow around young trees after being planted, as it stunts their growth and utterly ruins them. The ground should be kept clean and loose around them, until at least they are of bearing size.

Treatment of Trees that have been Frozen in the Packages or Received During Frosty Weather.—Place the Packages, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench, until convenient to plant. Treated thus, they will not be injured by the freezing. Trees procured in the fall for spring planting, should be laid in trenches in a slanting position, to avoid the winds; the situation should also be sheltered and the soil dry. A mulching on the roots and a few evergreen boughs over the tops, will afford good protection.

DISTANCE BETWEEN TREES IN PLANTATIONS.

Standard Apples, 30 feet apart each way. In poor soils, 25 feet may be enough.

Standard Pears and Cherries, 20 feet apart each way. Cherries will do at 18 feet, and the Dwarf growing sorts, Dukes and Morellos, even at 16 feet.

Standard Plums, Peaches, Apricots, and Nectarines, 16 to 18 feet apart each way.

Quinces, 10 to 12 feet apart each way.

Pyramidal Apples, Pears Cherries and Plums, 10 to 12 feet apart each way. The greater distance is better where land is not scarce.

Dwarf Apples, (bushes,) 6 feet apart.

Currants, Gooseberries, and Raspberries, three to four feet apart.

Strawberries should be planted in rows 3 feet apart, and the plants 18 inches apart, at least. In cultivating them for market, the rows ought to be 3 1-2 to 4 feet apart, to admit of culture with the horse hoe or cultivator.

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES.

At 4 feet apart each way	2,722
" 5 " " " "	1,742
" 6 " " " "	1,200
" 8 " " " "	680
"10 " " " "	480
"12 " " " "	225
"15 " " " "	200
"18 " " " "	185
"20 " " " "	110
"25 " " " "	70
"30 " " " "	56

Ellwanger and Barry's Catalogue.

APPLES AND PEARS.

To produce these in great abundance and perfection should engage the serious attention of the community. The ease and facility of their transportation, their increased consumption, and consequent high price, should give an impetus to production in every lodality adapted to their culture.

With due care in trenching, trench-ploughing, the application of proper fertilizers—decomposed stable manure, lime, ashes, potash, salt, &c., &c.—and in selection of varieties and planting, they can still be abundantly produced in most localities. To be more specific, let me urge upon every person who contemplates the growth of these fruits for his own family, or for market, to spare no pains in commencing aright. Let the ground be thoroughly broken with a double Michigan and subsoil plough, or trench-plowed by passing a good Barshear plough ten inches deep and following with another of different construction, a Willy, and throw up another furrow six inches deep from the bottom.

If not previously underdrained it can be done after the trees have grown a year or two. The distance asunder to plant must depend upon the variety. Dig your holes at least three feet in diameter for small trees, throw the richest earth on one side and the poorest on the other. Have your trees carefully taken up with special reference to their roots, as trees are now abundantly grown in almost every portion of the country; this is easily done, and if grown in your neighborhood they can be taken up and replanted the same day, without the usual tumbling and drying processes to which they are frequently subjected; plant them as nearly as possible at the same depth as they grew. Remove all mutilated roots. Spread those remaining in their natural position, covering the lowest first with rich earth, and continue until all are covered; then tramp the earth with your feet to press it in contact with every root; or the same can be accomplished by throwing in water; then filled in the remainder of the earth, forming a slight elevation or hillock around the trunk to keep it in position. All this is best done in autumn, as soon as the leaves have fallen. Pears may usually be transplanted earlier than apples. In proportion to the diminution of roots by transplanting should the branches be removed or shortened. It is best not to cut off branches close to the trunk, but to allow an inch or more to remain to be removed subsequently, when the tree has regained its vigor and is prepared to repair the injury. The subsequent annual and summer pruning of both pears and apples—for the same treatment applies, in a great measure, to both—requires knowledge and judgement in keeping a properly balanced and symmetrical head. This knowledge will be acquired by experience.

More than three branches, equally distant, should never be left in an annual tier. Some recommend only two on opposite sides, and the next year two more at right angles with these. It is difficult, if not impossible without diagrams, to explain the manner of pruning, and for details works expressly on the subject, reports of the different pomological societies, State and national, may be consulted.

Before concluding this brief and imperfect sketch, a few remarks will be added on selecting varieties. So numerous are the lists now recommended that the beginner is confused rather than enlightened.

Let it be emphatically understood that a whole orchard, however large, if planted with only *one*, or at most with three varieties, *known to succeed in that particular locality*, will prove more satisfactory and profitable than by substituting far-fetched, dear bought novelties, no doubt, "very good" elsewhere.

Plant largely that variety which you *know* to be productive, hardy, and "good," in your soil and neighborhood. Even if it may succeed, a very few of the best will suffice.

If your market be easily accessible summer and autumn varieties will prove most profitable, because, being more perishable, they are rarely supplied from a distance.

The spaces between standard trees, apples and pears, should be kept well cultivated. Root crops (no others should be attempted) may, for a few years, be produced by annual manuring. When trees have grown to bearing size the ploughing, always shallow, and the production of other crops than grass should cease. Cultivation of the ground must still be continued, unless, as just remarked, it be sown with grass. Practically we have not yet determined the better way. If sown with grass, annual top dressing will still be necessary.

Preservation of Fruits.

We have recently received several letters from correspondents requesting information relating to the preservation of fruits. One correspondent says:—"The directions which accompany self-sealing jars are usually very ambiguous and laconic. For instance, one says 'use syrup,' but does not state the amount of sugar. Others give the quantity of sugar but not of water. If the reasons for the several steps were given, it would aid me in performing them and prevent failures."

In the preservation of fruit the great objects to be secured are the exclusion of air and the prevention of fermention. Sugar is the chief agent employed as a syrup to exclude the air from the fruit, and it is a powerful antiseptic.

Peaches, plums and such like fruit, may be preserved as follows:—Sound fruit is first placed in a glass or glazed stone-ware vessel, then boiling-hot syrup, composed of one pound of white sugar to one pint of water, poured in slowly until it covers the fruit. Air bubbles will rise for a few seconds afterwards when these cease, the cover, which should be air-tight, is then put on, and the jar put away, in a cool, airy situation. Any number of jars containing fruit may thus be operated upon at the same time. The covers of these may be rendered air-tight by the use of india rubber under the flange, or pieces of cloth coated with wax. Of course the syrup should reach to the tip nearly, so as to avoid an air space near the top.

As sugar is very high in price at present, the making of preserves, such as jellies, is very expensive. A more economical and superior method of preserving fruit, whereby its original flavor is secured, has been communicated to us by a friend, who has practiced it successfully for several years, and whose family has entirely ceased to make old fashioned preserves:—First obtain a requisite number of common wide-necked bottles, then take the peaches or other fruit to be preserved, peel them, take out the stones or seeds and slice them as for eating at the tea-table. The bottles are then placed in a kettle containing water and held vertical with a frame of slats, then submitted to boiling for about twenty minutes. Each is then lifted, and a cork at once driven into its neck. After this the corks are covered with a composition of equal parts of hot rosin, and sealing wax, to render the bottles air tight. Fruit thus put up will keep in a cool dry pantry for a year, and retains all its original flavor. Peaches, apples, pears, cherries, blackberries, plums, grapes, &c., have been preserved by this simple and economical system.

A common method of preserving green corn to make succotash during winter, is to boil it slightly in the ear, then remove the kernels from the cobs with a sharp knife, dry them slowly, and pack in air-tight cans. Green corn, Lima beans, peas, &c., may be preserved by drying them slowly, at a low heat, until all their moisture has evaporated, after which they are to be packed in stoneware or glass jars, and put away in a dry pantry. The best method of conducting the operations is to place the corn, or beans, in shallow plates, and arrange them around a stove, or in a moderately warm oven, until they are thoroughly dried. When required for use, they should be steeped in warm water for about an hour before they are cooked. Beans and corn are very difficult to preserve in a moist condition in air-tight jars.

Transplanting Fruit and other Trees.

MR. FREAS:—This is a department of terraculture in which very few who have not the advantages of a practical education, excel. One chief obstacle in the way of success, and the one, probably, which more than any or all other causes combined renders abortive the efforts and hopes of the tyro, is to be found in the imperfect manner of preparing the holes for the reception of the trees. Forest trees require, of course, larger excavations than fruit trees, which are generally of more diminutive size, and set in better soil. To illustrate the necessity of giving the roots ample "scope and verge enough," we present, in this place, the experiments made by M. Chalormeau a French author of discrimination, and whose zeal in this department of horticultural science, has secured to him the respect of all who are familiar with his efforts and their results:

"Four peach trees, resembling each other as to size and vigor of growth, as much as possible, were planted. No. 1 in a hole three feet square; No. 2 in a hole two feet square, and Nos. 3 and 4 in holes eighteen inches square. The soil and exposition similar. No. 1 has every year given the most abundant crops, and the relative sizes of the trees are now as follows: the stem of No. 1, 18 feet high and 8 inches in circumference; that of No. 2, 9 feet high and 5¼ inches in circumference; No. 3, 6 feet high and 3 inches 8 lines in circumference; No. 4, 5½ feet high and 3 inches in circumference."

It may be well here to remark that trees and plants derive their aliment from the soil in a state of solution, and that this is effected through the agency of the minute terminal points or *spongioles* of the roots. These are almost microscopical in their tinity, and indeed are so fragile that they can only permeate the finest and most perfectly favorable soil. Any obstruction in the form of a stone, consolidated mass of earth, or other obstacle, operates to direct them, and consequently to prevent the supplying their proportional share of nourishment to the tree. They are, in many respects, strictly analogus to the *lacteals* of the human system, and comparativly possess all the fragility and minuteness of organization which characterize the latter. It will hence be seen that any exposure or unnecessary drying of the roots, previous to their transplantation, and subsequent to their removal from the nursery, must be, of necessity, highly detrimental and injurious to their health. On the same account all harsh stamping and crowding while transplanting is to be avoided, as it endangers these organs, which are so essential to the health and increasment of the tree. In "Kenrick's Orchardist," a work, by the way, which should be in the hands of every young farmer in the land, we have the following in relation to the circulation of the sap:

"These innumerable mouths, or spongelets, absorb and drink in without discrimination, all the fluid substances which come in their way. These fluids ascend through the alburnum or sapwood to the leaves, which are true laboratories of all plants as well as the organs of respiration. The circulation of the sap, which commences its movements, first in the branches, and last of all in the roots, is produced by the attraction of the leaf buds and leaves, which are developed by the warmth of spring—their transpiration requiring supplies so great and continual, that some plants are stated to perspire even twice their weight in twenty-four hours. The true sap thus generated in the leaves, and separated from the more watery particles, descends through the inner bark, having now acquired new powers, and being now peculiarly prepared to nourish and give flavor to the fruit; and continuing its descent, it deposits in its course the cambium or mucilaginous substonce, by which new and successive layers of wood and of bark are annually added to the tree, while whatever is not adapted as aliment to the peculiar wants of the plant, is again returned by the roots to the earth."

Another very important matter to be attended to in transplanting fruit trees, and one which we are sorry to perceive is very often neglected, is to keep down the weeds around the trunks. When a good orchard is desirable, one that will progress rapidly to maturity, it will be well to keep the soil under careful cultivation with weeded crops avoiding of course, in the routine, all such vegetables as will shade the soil too much, and preferring, as a general practice, those who are called pivoting crops—such as turnips, beets, parsnips, carrots, &c.—and seeing that the fertility is kept up, or on the increase, by copious applications of the best manure. After the removal of the crops in the fall, the surface should be carefully cleansed of all spurious vegetation, and plowed, but not harrowed, as the rougher it is left, the more efficiently will the frost act upon it. This is of importance in effecting the destruction of the roots of weeds, and their seeds, as well as in exposing the ova of worms and other insects, deposited beneath the surface. It has also a favorable effect upon the constituents of the soil itself, rendering the latter fine, by its powerfully disintegrating action. It is scarcely possible to reduce the soil devoted to young fruit trees to *too fine* a tilth. The more, therefore, it is worked the better it will be for the trees—always taking special care to avoid disturbing the roots.—A PRACTICAL FARMER in *Germantown Telegraph.*

THE ZEPHYR FLY.

J. J. Hicks says of this insect in the Adrian Expositor:

This destructive insect makes its appearance on the young shoot of the grapevine about the middle of May. It attacks it at the extremity and binds the leaflets together with its web so closely that it prevents them putting forth, and finely, by feeding on them, destroys the growth of the part they attack for the season. When they attack every runner which is frequently the case, the vine has the appearance of going to decay or dying. On examining the leaves and drawing them apart by breaking the webs, you will find secreted there one more very small caterpillars of a greenish color, with regular rows of hair or bristles on the back and sides, with six legs with joints, and pointed at the extremities, apparently jutting from the body just behind the head, with nippers at the *antennæ*, and four pair of prolegs arranged so as to bear up the centre of its body when in motion. This worm when it comes to its growth is about half an inch long, perhaps a trifle more, and its hair or bristles give it rather a robust look to the observer. When the time comes to go into the chrysalis form, it simply draws itself out of its bristly skin, which is pushed together like the folds of a bellows when pressed together, and is left on twig or leaf the worm was occupying at the time of its transition, and has the appearance of a roll of matted hair.

The chrysalids are rather peculiar; they are about three tenths of an inch long, beginning with a point, and gradually widening as they go to the other extremity in a sircular form, and look as if they had been cut off with an inward slant which makes the inner part of the circle short. It has two swall protections on the inner side of the circles, and all of a drabbish brown color. It remains in the chrysalis state from twelve to fifteen days, when it comes forth in its in its *angelic* or winged from. It does not appear to fly about as much as butterflies usually do, but remains in the vicinity of its birth. The *Zephyr Fly* is very peculiarly formed, its color is of a brownish yellow with circles or bands of white around it, and its wings are always extended at right angles with its body and on a plane with it, which gives it a very peculiar, wild look. As the wings are very slender at the base and gradually expand to the extremities, and if once observed will be remembered, as the form is so odd that it will leave a lasting impression on the most indifferent observer. The *Zephyr Fly* is very short lived, from ten to fifteen days, and will not bear confinement. If caged it will live only six or seven days at most, therefore I have not been able to obtain its egg for description; however, I am satisfied that I shall discover them by perseverance and have no doubt they are deposited in the branches of the vine, and are so small that they cannot be observed without a microscope.

I would recommend to vine growers at the time of pruning, to take off all the loose bark they can, without bareing the wood, together with the trimmings, and burn them, and rub the vine with oil, soap, or a mixture of grease and potash, which will destroy all the eggs it comes in contact with.

Dwarf Plums.—The Horticulturist says:—"Dwarfs are admirably calculated for the garden. All parts of the tree being within easy reach, the fruit is readily gathered, and the little Turk is more under control. Trees of this kind become objects of regard, receive better treatment, and consequently produce better fruit. There is no reason why they should not be alternated with pears in the garden. They are deserving of a place there, and will repay the little extra trouble they demand their formation. Our object at present is simply to call attention to the subject."

Relative Power of Animals and Plants.—In animals there is more variety of motion, but in plants there is more real power. A horse is certainly far stronger than a man, yet a small vine can not only support, but can raise a column of fluid five times higher than a horse can. Indeed, the power which, a plant excercises of holding a leaf erect during an entire day without pause and without fatigue, is an effort of astonishing vigor, and is one of many proofs that a principle of compensation is at work, so that the same energy which in the animal world is weakened by being directed to many objects, is in the vegetable world strengthened by being concentrated on a few.—*Buckle.*

STARTING STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Permit me to detail a method of transplanting strawberries which, though not new, is rarely employed, but which I followed last August with most gratifying success. When the runners were about forming, I took three and four inch pots, filled them with a mixture of sand and black mould, and stuck the runners in them. As soon as they were filled with roots they were cut off from the parent-plant; a bed was prepared for them; they commenced immediately, and now, at this spring, no one would believe that they had been so recently planted. Single plants have made three and four crowns, and are sending up magnificent stems crowned with blossoms. I feel colerably sure of having a fine crop of fruit.—*Canadian Agriculturist.*

FRUIT TREES.—The *Rural New Yorker* says there is a practice among the Swiss and Germans of boring into the ground among the roots of fruit trees with an instrument made for the purpose, and pouring in liquid manure to force the tree orward, and also to enable it to resist the drought in dry weather. I have practiced this for four years with some fine Beckel pears, in dry land, with good success. Avoid this after September first as it will induce a second growth late in the fall, which will be irregular and very liable to be winter-killed. The instrument I use is the common iron bar, which can be driven in among the roots without injury. Take for a wash as I buy no "special" manures, to three fourths of a barrel of water, four quarts of ashes, two quarts of lime, two shovelfuls of night soil—stir up well and pour into holes made as above what the tree requires. Soap-suds are capital for this purpose.

☞ WILKES' SPIRIT, of Aug. 8th, publishes under the head of "Fur, Fin and Feather," a *very* interesting article on "The Buffalo." We had some idea of copying it—is it original? if it is we shall give the proper credit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Habits of the Mole.

"Notes on the Mole," by the Rev. J. G. Wood in Messrs Groombridge's entertaining magazine, show how well worthy, too, of accurate study by the naturalist our native animals are. Some young friends captured a mole, and brought it to that naturalist, secured in a large box. It ran about with great agility, thrusting its long and flexible snout into every crevice. A little earth was placed in the box, when the mole pushed its way through the loose soil, entering and reentering the heap, and in a few moments scattering the earth tolerably evenly over the box, every now and then twitching with a quick, convulsive shaking the loose earth from its fur. At one moment the mole was grubbing away, hardly to be distinguished from the surrounding soil completely covered with dust; the next instant the moving dust heap had vanished, and in its place was a soft, velvety coat. The creature was unremitting in its attempts to get through the box, but the wood was too tough for it to make any impression and after satisfying itself it could not get through a deal board, it took to attempts to scramble over the sides, ever slipping sideways and coming on its forefeet. The rapid mobility of its snout was astonishing, but its senses of sight and smell seem to be practically obsolete, for a worm placed in its track within the tenth of an inch of its nose was not detected, although no sooner did its nose or foot touch one, than in a moment it flung itself upon its prey and shook the worm backwards and forwards and scratched it about until it got one end or other into its mouth, when it devoured it greedily, the crunching sound of its teeth being audible two yards away. Worms it ate as fast as supplied—devouring fourteen in thirteen minutes after which it was supplied with a second batch of ten. It was then tried with millipedes, but invariably rejected them.

Having heard from popular report that a twelve hours' fast would kill a mole, Mr. Wood determined to give his captive a good supper at eight and an early breakfast the next morning at five or six. So he dug perseveringly a large handful of worms and put them in the box. As the mole went backwards and forwards it happened to touch one of the worms and immediately flew at it, and while trying to get it into his mouth the mole came upon the mass of worms and flung itself upon them in a paroxysm of excitement, pulling them about, too overjoyed with the treasure to settle on any individual particular. At last, it caught one of them and began crunching, the rest making their escape in all directions and burrowing into the loose mould. Thinking the animal had now a good supply, two dozen worms having been put into the box, Mr. Wood shut it up with an easy conscience; but it happened the following morning, that the rain fell in a perfect torrent, and, hoping for remission, he waited until nine o'clock, before he opened the box. Twelve hours had just elapsed since the mole had received its supply, and as it had taken probably another hour in hunting about the box before it had devoured them all, not more than eleven hours had probably elapsed since the last worm was consumed. But the mole was dead. "I forgot," Mr. Wood says, "to weigh the worms which he devoured, but as they would have filled my two hands held endwise, I may infer, that they weighed very little less than the animal who ate them."—The extreme voracity and restless movements of the little creature here recorded, show its value to the agriculturist "as a subsoil drainer who works without wages," and its great usefulness in keeping the prolific race of worms—themselves useful in their way as forming in the main, the fertile soil itself.—*London Review.*

To make Cider Vinegar.

The vinegar manufactured from acids enters largely into the consumption of towns and cities and to some extent into that of the country also. Whiskey with all its adulterations, is used for the purpose of making pickles, and in that manner lends its aid to the destroyer of human life. Many other different methods of procuring the sours of life are practiced, and many of which are not only productive of deleterious influences to the health of ourselves and our children, but require far more labor than ought to be bestowed upon that branch of a house-wife's business.

We live in an age of labor-saving machines, and we ought to economize, both in labor and money, as well as in the less important matters of living as in the more important. And to apply a little Yankee ingenuity in this case is not so difficult as many people imagine. Almost every family in the country have the materials for manufacturing pure cider vinegar, if they will only use them. Common dried apples, with a little molasses and brown paper are all you need to make the best kind of cider vinegar. And what is still better, the cider which you extract from the apples, does not detract from the value of the apples for any other purpose.

Soak your apples a few hours—washing and rubbing them occasionally, then take them out of of the water and thoroughly strain the latter through a tight woven cloth—put it into a jug, add half a pint of molasses to a gallon of liquor, and a piece of common brown paper, and set in

the sun, or by the fire, and in a few days your vinegar will be fit for use. Have two jugs and use out of one while the other is working. No family need be destitute of good vinegar, if they will follow the above directions.

THE JASMINE.—We are told that a Duke of Tuscany was the first possessor of this pretty shrub in Europe; and he was so jealously fearful lest others should enjoy what he alone wish to possess, that strict injunctions were given to his gardener not to give a slip—not so much as a single flower—to any person. To this command the gardener would have been faithful had not love wounded him by sparkling eyes, of a fair but portionless peasant, whose want of a little dowry, and his poverty, alone kept them from the hymenial altar. On the birth-day of his mistress he presented her with a nosegay, and to render the boquet more acceptable, ornamented it with a branch of jasmine. The *povera figlia*, wishing to preserve the bloom of this new flower, put it into fresh earth and the branch remained green all the year. In the following spring it grew and was covered with flowers. It flourishing and multiplied so much under the fair nymph's cultivation, that she was able to amass a little fortune from the sale of the precious gift which love had made her; when, with a sprig of jasmine in her breast, she bestowed hand and wealth on the happy gardener of her heart. And the Tuscan girls, to this day, preserve the remembrance of this adventure, by invariably wearing a nosegay of jasmine on their wedding day; and they have a proverb which says a young girl worthy of wearing this nosegay is rich enough to make the fortune of a good husband.—*Notes and Queries.*

Lorenzo Dow's Last Trump.

On Sunday Dow was engaged to preach in the wood, near one of the towns in upper Georgia. He was famous for his out of door preaching. Meeting a little nigger with a tin horn as he was going into the place, he asked him if he could sound pretty loud.

The darkey grinned, and putting the horn to his mouth made the woods ring. "Now," said Lorenzo, "if you will go and climb to the top of that big pine tree close by the stand, and when you hear me say 'Gabriel,' blow as loud a blast as you can, I will give you this silver dollar." The darkey was mightily tickled at the prospect of getting the dollar, and readily agreed to the proposal. The meeting assembled shortly after, and a great multitude of of people were present. Serious old men and their wives, wild boys and their sweethearts, almost all on horseback, sometimes by twos and threes besides negroes from a great distance on foot, being readily captivated by the natural ecentric, for they love anything that has a laugh attached to it, and they knew Lorenzo was good for a joke even if he did hit hard. Dow selected rather a brimstone text, and made the application as strong as possible, but it didn't make much impression. At length he began to describe the last great day and what would then be their condition. 'Suppose this were the day!' he exclaimed, 'and suppose Gabriel should now blow his last trumpets' At this moment the little negro showed that he was a trump, for from the top of the lofty pine, a loud and clamorous blast overwhelmed the audience. The women shrieked, and men arose in great surprise, the horses tied around the camp neighed, reared and kicked, while the terrified negroes changed their complexion to a deep purple purple color. Never was alarm, surprise and astonishment more promptly exhibited. Dow looked with grave but pleased attention upon the successful result of his experiment, until the first clamour had subsided when he impressively remarked. 'And now my friends, if a little negro boy with a tin horn on the top of a pine bush can make you feel so, how will you feel when the last day comes in real earnest?'

Poison Antidote.

A farmer who says that he knows whereof he speaks gives the following information of a certain cure for poison of any kind, within easy reach of most families. It seems incredible that such a specific should be unknown to skillful physicians, and we give the assertion therefore, without any vouch for its truth: It is now over twenty years since I learned that sweet oil would cure the bite of the rattlesnake, not knowing that it would cure any other poison. Practice, observation and experience have thaught me that it will cure poison of any kind, both on man and beast. I think no farmer should be without a bottle of it in his house. The patient must take a spoonful of it internally and bathe the wound for a cure. To cure a horse takes eight times as much as it does a man. Here let me say, of one of the extremist cases of a snake bite in this neighborhood, eleven years ago this summer, where the case had been over thirty years standing, and the patient given up by his physicians. I heard of it, carried the oil, gave him one spoonful, which created a cure. It is an antidote for arsenic and strychnine. It will cure bloat in cattle, caused by eating too freely of fresh clover; it will cure the sting of bees, spiders or any insects; and it will also cure persons who have been poisoned by a low running vine in meadows, called ivy.—[Valley Gleaner.

Summer Fallow and Big Trees.

Col. Harris, editor of the *California Farmer*, has been taking a ramble among the "big trees" and farms of the Golden State, below we give some extracts from his observations. It would seem that "summer fallow" is best in California;—

J. P. French has 480 acres; 300 in grain. On 80 acres of summer fallow he had a double crop, over any other land. No system seems so good as summer fallow.

Wm. Kule, at the twelve-mile house, has 240 acres—hay, grain, and pasture; had 50 acres wheat and barley on summer fallow, that gave a good crop, one of the best crops in the State.

John Shackford has 160 acres grain land, his faith is in summer fallow; his grain was fine, averaging 30 bushels per acre.

J. A. McCloud has 360 acres; 190 acres in grain—50 barley, and 50 wheat. Here, too, we found *summer fallow*, and fine crops. We find *universally* that summer fallowing gives a good crop when all other pl ns fail. Mr. McCloud finds that summer fallowing about doubles the crop.

Chas. McCloud has 320 acres; 107 acres in wheat, all summer fallow; of this about 20 acres was heavy and lodged, the balance about 85 acres, gave 3,040 bushels superb wheat, being over 35 bushels the acre. Who would not act wise, and *summer fallow?* We noticed a very fine new wheat bin, which would hold near 3,000 bushels; this in addition to a granary, also full.

A. B. Wright has 360 acres; 125 acres in grain of which 90 are summer fallow, and 35 winter sowed. The summer fallow gives a fine crop. Mr. Wright has two grain bins that hold 3,-500 bushels.

John Griffin has 480 acres; 250 in grain, all of which is wheat. It has all been raised on summer fallow land, and the crop yielded 30 bushels to the acre. The floods prevented sowing early, yet the land was plowed three times; well, the result was, a heavy crop of over 30 bushels an acre. The grain required 9 days thrashing; the total work was 8,000 bushels on the 250 acres, an average of over 30 bushels an acre. These are the results of summer fallow.

J. D. Hamilton has 440 acres, of which there was 220 in grain, 100 wheat, 20 barley. 40 acres of this was summer fallow; and this 40 acres produced as much grain as the whole balance of 80 acres.

S. J. Worley, at the Crossroads, has a farm of 50 acres, mostly in wheat; from this he gathered (from 40 acres) 1,119 bushels of extra grain; this was on summer fallow.

Samuel Hewlett, Esq., at Farmington, has two farms—both number 1,400 acres, 800 was in grain, 80 acres of it was in summer fallow, which gave more than *four times* the crop of any other land.

N. Harrold, Esq., has a farm of 640 acres; 200 acres in grain, of which 120 was wheat, summer fallow and and a good crop; 80 acres in barley, spring planting. Mr. H. is confident that summer fallow increases the crop 40 per cent, he therefore approves of summer fallow, always, and intends to *increase* it.

From Stockton to Farmington the entire route is through a rich country, capable of the highest degree of cultivation and from whence the largest crops can be gathered; it is most highly gratifying to us to notice so many farmers who are daily adopting the summer fallow system. If all the farmers of California should adopt it our grain crop would be *doubled at once.* This is the only system by which grain can be made a good paying crop.

THE MARIPOSA TREES.

As we had designed when starting on this enterprise, the survey and measurement of what we believed from report must be a group or forest of trees greater than those of the Calaveras and we had come prepared with measuring lines for that purpose.

The first tree we measured was "Rambler," and measuring it three and a half feet from the ground, found it 80 feet in circumference; close at the ground 102 feet; and carefully surveyed, 250 feet high. Tree No. 2, nearly fifty feet in circumference. No. 3, at the spring, ninety feet, three and a half feet from the ground, and 300 feet high. Nos. 4 and 5 we call The Sisters, measuring 83 and 87 feet in circumference and 225 feet high. Many of the trees had lost portions of their tops by the storms that had swept over them. After measuring the first five trees we divided our company, two taking the south-east direction, and keeping record of each tree measured, which resulted as follows:

The whole number measured was 155, and these comprise but about half the group, which we estimate cover about 200 or 300 acres, and lie in a triangular form. Some of the trees first meet your view in the vale of the mountain, thence rise south-easterly and northwesterly till you find yourself gazing upon the neighboring points, some ten miles from you, whose tops are still covered with their wintry snows. It is estimated to be some 6 or ten miles from the dividing line, and the eye can gaze upon a world upon either side of the ridge. Our party measured none less than 40 feet, and Rambler measures ourselves, only those of beauty of symmetry less tha 40 feet, and a few only.

The aim was to see if we could not find 100 trees over 50 feet in circumference, which was more than accomplished by both parties.

As some of these were in groups of three, four, and even five, seeming to spring from the seeds of one cone. We measured none less than 40 feet.

Several of these glorious trees we have, in association with our friend, named. The one near the spring we call the Fountain Tree, as it is used as the source of refreshment. Two trees, measuring 90 and 97 feet in circumference were named the Two Friends.

No description we can give could convey to our readers the wonder and awe with which one is impressed, when standing beneath these giant trees.

A Method of Hiving Bees.

Take a smooth dish with a handle and carefully lift a portion of the bees from the thickest part of the cluster, and turn them down in front of the hive—let this be done again and again until a quart or two of the bees have been removed—by this time they will commence to call the others to their new domicile by humming in and out and making a continuous buzzing sound with their wings. If the bees are then so scattered that the operator can do nothing more by dipping, and those at the hive continually buzzing, he may take a handful of grass, or a bunch of leafy twigs, and strike them lightly, until they are all driven from the spot of clustering. They will then make a few circles in the air, and alight at the call of the others in front of the hive. If the queen is with them, they will soon all go up, become quiet, and may then be removed to the stand. If an apiary is near large and high trees, the bee-master will often have considerable difficulty in hiving his swarms; yet if the spot upon which they have clustered can be reached by a ladder, the bees may be hived, although upon a large limb, or even upon an elevated portion of the body of the tree. In such cases the hive may be brought near the cluster by elevating it upon a table or stand. The swarm should then be saturated with the sugar-water in such a manner as to moisten the greater part of the bees; this will not only render them good-natured, but it will increase their weight and prevent them from being able to fly until the fluid has been evaporated or swallowed by the bees; then let the operator take a light box and dipper, ascend the ladder a second time, and dip off the greater part of the bees and put them into the box, which he should hold with one hand during the operation of dipping with the other. When the greater part are in, he may come down quickly and empty it in front of the hive. The remainder of the bees upon the tree may then be disturbed with the bunch of grass as before directed, when they will soon leave and join their fellows at the hive.—*Colonial Farmer.*

THE WAY TO FATTEN HOGS.—During our visit at the east we were asked to look at some fatting hogs in the sty of Dr. Caleb Plaistridge, of Lebanon, N. H. They were very fine ones, but not as good we were told as the Dr. usually raises. His system is this: For twenty years past he has planted one-fourth acre of sweet corn, and killed three hogs. The hogs have a good large, airy sty, with feeding through so arranged that they cannot interfere with each other at feeding time, and free access to a large dry yard, through which runs a spring of clear water. When his sweet corn is large enough to roast, he commences feeding it, stalk and all, in the yard, giving them all the swill they will eat; this he continues until they refuse to eat the stalks, after which the balance of the corn is fed in the ear, and the fatting process finished with corn meal. During the whole twenty year he has failed but twice of killing hogs of over five hundred pounds weight each, and he gives credit for most of the weight to the sweet corn. He says, properly fed it adds at least two hundred pounds to each of his hogs. Until the frost kills it, they will eat the sweet corn stalks and all.—*Pontiac Jacksonian.*

FEW days ago, a ROBIN, seventeen years old died Unlike the Canary, which usually toppels over and dies in a moment, it was two days dying. The notes which redbreast issued during its prolonged existence, will be fully redeemed by the remembrance of their harmony of sweet sounds

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

DETROIT, OCTOBER, 1863.

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☞ *All Business Communications in regard to Subscriptions or Advertising should be addressed directly to BOND & SNYDER, Publishers of the Michigan Farmer, Detroit, in order to ensure immediate attention.*

TO POSTMASTERS.

We often receive returned papers, with merely the *name* of the subscriber upon them, and not the *town*, in such cases it is difficult to find them, as we are obliged to go over 200 pages of names. Will they please to add the name of the Post Office.

"Postmasters are responsible for the subscription of a newspaper or magazine, as long as they allow it to be received at their office, after it is uncalled for, or refused by the person to whom it is directed. The Postmaster General requires that a written note shall be sent to every publisher, that his paper or works lie dead in that office."

THE STATE FAIR OF 1863.

The State Fair of 1863, which was lately been held in the interior of the State, is an event in the history of the State Agricultural Society of no ordinary importance. It was the present annual exhibition, and it was the first that had ever been held west of Ann Arbor. The first annual Fair of the Society after its organization was held at Detroit in 1849; the second was held at Ann Arbor, but the result of that experiment was extremely discouraging to all proposals to hold the fair in the interior again, owing in some respects to bad weather and in other considerations to the locality. In fact such was the well remembered experience of visitors, that we were met with it almost two or three times a day during the period that intervened between the time when it was generally known that the State Fair would be held at Kalamazoo, and its occurrence as the strongest objection that could be used against the removal of the fair from the city of Detroit.—But the fact was it had become a necessity, that a little fresh blood should be infused into the institution, it had been kept too long running in the one groove, and it was getting worn; but through the subject that had been discussed by the Executive Board, for several years, the financial condition of the Society did not seem to permit the trial of any experiment, in which there would be even a seeming risk, and it was not tell the strong delegation sent by the people of Kalamazoo, with offers of the most liberal treatment, in 1862, had shown that it was possible a fair held at some central point in the interior of the State would be a success, that the proposition was taken up in earnest. We had showed more than once, that could good weather be insured, there would be little risk in holding the annual exhibition of the Society, as there was a sufficient population in the counties immediately surrounding Kalamazoo, which would turn out on such an occasion, as would amply compensate for the want of the desired attendance supplied by a great city like Detroit. To us who were acquainted somewhat intimately with the proclivity of the western people for turning out *en masse*, when there was any thing to hear or any thing to see, that was worth hearing or seeing, with their excellent roads, and their hospitable ways, there never was the least in doubt about the annual exhibition being such a success as would render it a turning point in the history of the institution. The counties of Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph, Branch, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, Van Buren, Barry, Allegan and Kent, we know both by personal acquaintance and by a study of their statistics, would more than supply all that the city of Detroit and the surroundings had ever done, and when the Society appealed to the Legislature last winter for the customary appropriations, the delegates of the Society felt themselves fully justified in representing that it was the determination of the best friends of the Society that western Michigan should have an opportunity of demonstrating that they felt as much interest in the State Agricultural Society as the eastern part of the State had ever done.

The President of the Society, who had been for six years its treasurer, during a period when its financial condition looked so dark that hardly a ray of light could be seen either eastward or westward, fully and thoroughly indorsed the policy. The year before, the citizens of Kalamazoo, had sent a delegation, whose earnest and strong firmness like opinions and representations had made a decided impression on the Executive Board, amongst this delegation was James A. Walter, Esq., who was chosen at the next annual meeting of the Society, as one of its executive committee to fill a vacancy occuring by the resignation of one the former members. The choice was a very fortnate one, This gentleman was a resident at Kalamazoo, and his business relation, had made him familiar with the whole field before which the Society had to depend for its success. He had besides as an aid, the experience of the Hon. H. G. Wells, who had been connected with the Society as a member of the Board in 1859, and had been its President for two years. Mr. Walter, as the local member of the business committee, took hold of the whole business, with

an energy, a capacity a foresight, and a breadth of view that ensured success. He was amply and fully sustained by the other members, but the laboring oar fell upon him, and he is entitled at our hands to an acknowledgement of the eminent service he rendered the Society at an expenditure of time and labor, that we can appreciate without they have been put through the same course of experience.

It is proper also that the general liberality of the citizens of Kalamazoo should be known. To hold an exhibition of the State Society, with any degree of success, it is necessary that ample grounds snitable for the purpose should be secured. At this day in the west it has become a necessity that these grounds should be well fenced; that they should have a driving track for horses of not less than half a mile in extent, that ample facilities should be afforded to various classes of exhibition, by the erection of sheds for cattle, stables for horses, pens for sheep and swine, stands, seats, and conveniences for the sight seers, buildings for the display of articles of manufacture, of domestic industry, of the production of the orchard, and above all an ornamental building where the various works designed for ornament, and to gratify educated tastes. At Kalamazoo, the National Horse Association not only placed there grounds, with its structures, stables, grand stand, and splendid mile track at the disposal of the State Agricultural Society, but they contributed very much to the beauty of Floral Hall by the introduction of water at an expenditure to themselves, of not less than fifteen hundred dollars, and the erection of a magnificent fountain. The County Agricultural Society also formed with the State Society to erect a fine building of a permanent character, which might be used for the exhibitions of the county society, and which was used as a floral hall. The State Society subscribed $400 towards the erection of this building, with the understanding it should be the property of the County Society, but that in any future year the State Society would have the right to use it, should the annual exhibition be again held at Kalamazoo. The Society were indebted to the Hon. C. E. Stuart, the President, and to Messrs. Gale, W. G. Pattison, J. K. Ward, Melham, and other directors of the National Association, for attentions and counsel, that tended to make the exhibition pass off agreeably.

To total expenses of the exhibition were as follows:

Subscription for erection of Floral Hall,	$400,00
Construction of Sheds, lumber &c.	854,58
Postage, Stationery, &c.	124,72
Straw, Hay, &c.	187,00
Feed &c.	26,19
Decoration of Floral Hall,	142,22
Music and use of Band wagon,	110,00
Gate keepers, Watch, Police and Marshals,	171,50
Expenses for labor in cleaning up grounds,	125,66
Printing and Advertising,	427,92
Secretary's Assistants,	127,50
Expenses of business committee,	78,91
Donation to Soldiers Aid Society,	100,00
	2876,45
Cost of premiums awarded, with medals and diplomas,	3985,00
Total Expenses of the Fair so far as known,	6811,45

There may be a few unsettled items standing out at this time, but they are small in amounts, and will alter the above sum only a few dollars.

The receipts were as follows:

From the sale of tickets and entry fees,	10,720,65
From special entries,	800,00
From subscription by citizens of Kalamazoo,	1,305,00
	$12,425,65

This is the result financially of the great experiment of holding the State Fair in the western part of the State, and which may believed would have the effect of placing the Society again in a position monetary difficulty. It is a testimony not only to the liberality of the people of the western part of the State, but it marks also with ineffaceable record growth in wealth, prosperity, population, and agricultural resources.

Of the Fair itself, which was so great a success financially, in some respects it was equal to any that has ever been held, in others it has been exceeded, at the same time in the departments where it stood lowest, it was really no lower than it has been in Detroit on several occasions, as the following table which compares the entries in the several divisions for some years past, will show.

	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859
A. Cattle,	155	189	198	180	215
B. Horses,	252	185	217	274	342
C. Sheep and Swine,	200	121	161	162	225
D. Implements,	208	113	180	166	221
E. Household and Dairy,	78	67	107	87	94
F. Manufactures,	133	161	226	303	342
G. Fine Arts,	167	128	104	170	194
H. Flowers and Fruits,	256	281	222	338	555
I. Grain and Seeds,	14	29	51	54	84
K. Miscellaneous,	21	85	79	44	68
L. Crops,	1	3	3	—	5
Total Entries,	1485	1262	1538	1728	2340

It will be seen by the above table that the entries in cattle, horses, sheep and implements in 1863, compares very favorable with every year since '59, when the greatest attendance was elicited that had ever been known up to that date, and the entries in every department were the largest that have ever been known. That was the year when Governor Banks delivered the annual address, and C. Dickey, Esq., being President, and E. N. Wilcox, of Detroit, chairman of the Managing committee. It was also the first year in which the experiment was made of disinterring the old worn out system of "family tickets," and the present system introduced. The change called for extraordinary exertions, because every one predicted that the want of family tickets would completely annihilate any general attendance.—The result indicated the very reverse, and sus-

tained the principal, that of the managers had breadth of view and forecast enough to make the fair worthy of the people, the people would turn out and visit it no matter what were the rules and regulations. Just so with the recent fair at Kalamazoo, the managers had good sense enough to afford their visitors three days of entertainment that repaid them all for their lengthened stay and when the sun went down on the last day, there was not a person in the vast croud who there took up the line of march homeward who thought they had stayed till "the day after the fair," and the receipts amply remunerated the Society for the outlay made by its offers of special premiums.

GRAPE AND FLOWER SHOW.

Eds. Michigan Farmer, Dear Sirs:—Thinking it may interest your readers, I enclose the report of the committee on Grapes, at the recent exhibition of this fruit held at Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 30th, and Oct. 1st and 2nd.

As the exhibition was a very extensive one, embracing from sixty to eighty varieties of grapes, from central and northern Ohio and the vineyards of Kelley's Island, the writer availed himself of his position as one of the "tasting committee," and also of the facilities offered by a trip through a portion of northern Ohio, and a visit to the above named Island, to institute a comparison of these several sections, as to their adaptation to the production of this particular fruit.

Taking the Catawba as a standard of comparison, we found that, although larger bunches and berries were shown, from the shore gardens and vineyards, they were, in all cases, lacking in the richness and maturity of flavor which characterized those produced upon the Island,—a difference which must be increased as the season advanced, as those on the mainland must *soon* be gathered, to secure them from frost; while, upon the Islands, they may remain upon the vines, improving in richness, till nearly or quite the middle of November. Indeed, it seems to be matter of common report, that Island grown Catawbas rule higher in the markets of even southern Ohio and Missouri than those produced there.

As a still farther illustration of this fact, we will state that, at this exhibition, the Island produced Catawba wines of Charles Carpenter took the first premium, over the best Cincinnati brands of the same class.

We would gladly pursue this subject farther, by pointing out some of the probable causes of this superiority, and we may do so, at some subsequent time; but, at the present time, we must content ourselves with the remark that in our opinion these Islands, and perhaps the peninsular opposite Sandusky, promise to become, at least, one of the most prominent grape and wine producing regions of the United States.

Plymouth, Oct. 12th, 1863. T. T. Lyon.

This exhibition was held in Cleveland, its object was more especially to bring out and more fully understand the characteristics of the best grapes for this particular locality, in which yet they were most eminently sucessful.

The display of luscious grapes were of the most tempting character, and enough to make the mouth of an epicure water. There were a number of varieties exhibited, and some new kinds that are worthy the attention of grape growers. Several specimens of the Delaware were exhibited, and attract notice from the fact that this grape is now receiving the special attention of grape growers as a good wine grape.

The contributions of wines of various kinds was numerous. The flower show was also fine, the display of cut flowers being large and handsome.

The following premiums have been awarded:

Cleveland, Oct. 1st, 1863.

The undersigned Committee appointed to award the premiums offered on grapes, exhibited at the exhibition of the Northern Ohio Grape Grower's Association now being held at this place respectfully submit the following report:

The first premium offered by the proprietor of the Weddell House, for the largest and best collection of Hardy Native Grapes is awarded to entry No. 1, Chas. Carpenter, of Kelly Island, for a collection embracing forty-three varieties	$25 00
The second premium to entry No. 2, C. Wiegel, Cleveland, for a collection embracing twenty varieties	5 00
The first premium offered by J. P. Ross, Esq., of the Angier House, for the largest and best collection of grapes, three bunches each attached to the vine with one of more leaves, is awarded to entry No 1, Charles Carpenter, Kelly Island, for a collection embracing twenty varieties	10 00
The second premium to entry No. 2, for a collection of sixteen varieties, Geo. Morgan, gardener to J. Perkins	5 00
The first premium offered by Joseph Perkins, Esq., for the best twelve plates of native grapes, not less than five bunches each, is awarded to entry No. 1, Charles Carpenter, embracing Delaware, Rebecca, Isabella, Tokalon, Lydia, Diana, Mottled, Allen's Hybrid, Concord, Creveling, Eliza, Catawba	10 00
The second premium to entry No. 2, C. Wiegel, embracing Marian (an unknown variety), Delaware, Herbemont, Rebecca, Cuyahoga, Union Village, Concord, Ontario, Diana,	3 00
The first premium offered by Capt. Benjamin Stannard, for the best twelve bunches of any kind, quality to rule, is awarded to entry No. 2, C. Wiegel, embracing Isabella, and Cataba,	5 00
The second premium to entry No. 1, Thos. Gould, Cleveland, Isabella,	2 00
The first premium awarded by Wm. Hewitt, Esq., for the best six bunches of Delaware grapes is awarded to entry No. 8, C. Wiegel,	5 00
The second premium to entry No. 8, John Wolfy, Delaware,	1 00
The premium offered by Geo. Leick, Esq., for the five best bunches of Diana grapes is awarded to entry No. 3, J. A. Brayton, Painesville,	3 00
The first premium offered for the six best bunches of Concord grapes is awarded to entry No. 1, Geo. Morgan, Gardener to J. Perkins, Esq.	2 00
The second premium is not awarded.	
The first premium offered by John F. Warner, Esq., for the best six bunches of Catawba grapes is awarded to entry No. 2, Daniel Steward, Cleveland,	3 00
The second premium to entry No. 4, W. Dunham, Collamar,	1 00
The first premium offered by James F. Clark for the best six bunches of Isabella grapes is awarded to entry No. 2, Daniel Stewart Cleveland,	3 00
The second premium to entry No. 1, Geo. Morgan,	1 00
The first premium offered by Chas. Chandler, for the best four bunches each, of Diana, Delaware, Concord and Catawba grapes, is awarded to entry No. 2, Chas. Carpenter	3 00

The premium offered by John Hoyt, Esq., for the largest and best collection of Ohio Seedling Grapes is awarded to entry No. 1, Chas. Carpenter, embracing fifteen varieties, mostly shown under numbers, several of which appear to be promising and one of which—named Charlo.te—is very similar to Diana, and may prove in some respects superior to that variety 5 00

The premium offered by Oliver Alger, Esq., for the best hardy native white or light green grape, not less than 5 bunches is awarded to entry No. 3, Lewis Ford . . 3 00

The only varieties that came in competition for this premium were Rebecca and Lydia, and it was awarded to the former, which was beautifully grown, while the bunches of the latter were defective.

The premium of five dollars offered by the Ohio Farmer for the best seedling unnamed Native Grape, not less than five bunches, is not awarded, as, although there were several varieties entered, there are none which in the judgment of this committee give sufficient evidence of merit to justify them in placing them thus prominently before the public.

The premium offered by James Fitch, Esq., for the best three bunches of the Adirondac Grapes is awarded to entry No. 1, J. W. Bailey, Plattsburg, N. Y . . . $ 2 00

The first premium offered by R. K. Winslow, Esq., for the largest and best bunch of Native Grapes is awarded to entry No. 1, J. W. Bailey, for Adirondac, . . . 2 00

The second premium to entry No. 2, for Catawba, Daniel Stewart, ... 1 00

This award would probably have been reversed but for the unripened state of the bunch of Catawba entered for this premium, while the Adirondac entered against it was perfectly mature and of excellent quality.

The Committee have carefully examined a collection exhibited by N. B. Haskell, of Monroe, Michigan, as new varieties, and regret to say that they find them too imperfectly ripened to warrant the expression of an opinion respecting them.

Varieties claiming to be recent seedlings were exhibited by Taylor of Bedford, Coe of Norwalk, Hale of Greenwich, and others, but none of them appeared to possess sufficient merit to justify a recommendation.

In conclusion the Committee would express their high appreciation of the entire display of this fruit, which the esteem as a valuable study both to the grape grower and the pomologist.

T. T. LYON,
J. P. KIRTLAND,
A. McINTOSH.
Committee on Grapes.

For the Michigan Farmer.

FARM ACCOUNTS.

Why do not farmers keep accounts in their business? Is it because it is unnecessary, because they have not the time to attend to it, or because they do not know how?

We are of the opinion that a system of accounting is necessary in intelligently conducting the business of a farm. Of course a good head backed by a sound, muscular body, and both these backed by a strong and enduring constitution, will be able to accomplish great things, figures or no figures, and many farmers possess all of them; who has become wealthy by wearing themselves out with hard labor, will laugh at the idea of a young agriculturist who cannot carry on a small farm without the assistance of a day book and leger. It is quite natural that they should. I once heard an old and successful lawyer of Cincinnati, Ohio, remark, that, when he commenced practicing in that City, there was not a lawyer there who could not carry his library under his arm, and that then a man might expect justice, now they were complaining of a library of fifteen hundred volumes, and justice was very scarce. The reader, perhaps, thinks the old gentleman was right, he may have been, but no man could now successfully practice law in that city with only an armful of books for his library, and just so will it be in agriculture, and in respect to accounts, no man will be able to compete who does not adopt a system of book-keeping.

It is necessary to a full understanding of one's business. Who can tell the profit or loss of a crop, of the rearing or fattening of stock, without his figures to show for it. A man may note down, or even remember, how many bushels of grain he sows to the acre, how much it yields, the price per bushel and the amount he obtains for the whole crop, but he can never know how much net profit it gave him, without a complete account of everything done and expended in relation to it from the time of starting of the first person, to the hauling of the last bushel to market. The figures may be made with a piece of chalk about the barn, with a lead pencil on a stray piece of paper, or in any other manner, but he must have the figures in some form to show the result. And if a man keeps figures at all, it cannot be disputed but what a convenient book kept for that purpose, is the most suitable place. As to the plea of want of time, a man might as well say he had not time to wash and dress himself before breakfast. The habit of keeping books is just as easily contracted as chewing tobacco, and wont make a man half so sick, in the commencement. It is true a great many farmers think they do not know how, well they never knew anything until they learned it. Those who cannot read and write, are perhaps beyond the reach of argument or persuation, but those who can, can very easily master a form of book-keeping sufficient for farm accounts in ordinary cases, and lest the reader should make a further excuse of not knowing when to find a form we will give one below.

Whatever farmer follows up a system of book-keeping for a series of years, will find that there is more benefit to be derived from it than we can tell him, whatever we do, fits us for further advancement, and what else could we do that would be more likely to lead us forward and to expand our business, or if our business is already as extensive as we are qualified to make it, what monitor could more certainly indicate the time for us to stop. The day may come when we can say of a man, "he is only a lawyer, or only a doctor," but it will be when the rays of intelligence have so illumined the pathway of the farmer, that he will not need an argument to induce him to keep books.

The following is a form of book-keeping that will answer for farmers very well. Enter at the top of the left hand page—Ten acre lot, Dr., and at the top of the right hand page—Ten acre lot, Cr. And whatever is expended in the production and marketing of the crop, whether labor or materials, place on the left hand page, and that which

is obtained on the right hand page, add up the column of figures on each page, and by subtracting the less from the greater you will see at once your gain or loss.

	Ten acre lot	Dr.		Ten acre lot	Cr.
1863			1864		
Sept.	To ten days plow'	$20,00	Aug.	By 200 bu. wheat	$200,00
"	" fifteen bu. wh't	15,00	"	" wheat & straw	10,00
"	" 3 days harrow'g	5,00			210,00
1864					
Aug.	" threshing and marketing	25,00			65,00
		65,00		Net profit	145,00

Ida, Monroe Co., Oct. 1863. C. W.

[We trust that our correspondent will find leisure to write upon any subject of agricultural interest and farming economy—his writings will be most welcome.]

Valuable Animals for the State Agricultural College of Michigan.

Mr. M. Miles called upon us last week. We are much interested in his statements as to the prospects of the Agricultural College of Michigan. He told us he had just purchased the following animals for the farm connected with that institution: From the Short-Horn Herd of SAMUEL THORNE, Esq., the young bull "Fatalist, roan, calved Feb. 19, 1861, by 2d Duke of Thorndale, (17748) out of Favorite, one of Mr. Thorne's most successful cows, having taken the 1st prize as a yearling at the Syracuse State Fair, in 1858, and as a two year old at Albany, in 1859, and her dam Frederica being equally successful as a winner abroad. Also the cow "Dielytra," red, calved May 20, 1858, bred by J. R. PAGE, by Hiawatha, out of Dinah Gwyne, and now in calf to 2d Grand Duke. Mr. M. has also purchased from the Short-Horn Herd of F. M. ROCH, Esq., Morris, Otsego Co., the heifer "Haze," dark roan, calved March 28, 1862, by Lord Oxford, out of Honeysuckle. Together with the animals mentioned obove, purchased from Mr. Thorne, Mr. MILES had also with him the following Devons, purchased from the Heard of E. G. FAILE, Esq., West Farms;—Bull "Cherokee," calved May 31, 1861, by Powhattan, out of Bowley—heifers, "Zuleika—and "Eveleen 5th," calved March, 1862, by Cayuga, out of Eveleen. We hope other States will imitate the good State of Michigan.—*American Stock Journal.*

RIPENING PEARS.—It seems to be generally conceded that most varieties of pears are better for being ripened in the house or fruit room. In fact the experience of many of our readers will bear witness to superior flavor and melting juices of the house ripened Bartlett over those permitted to ripen on the trees. The Seckel pear seems to attain its highest perfection when allowed to ripen on the tree; with this single exception, all pears should be picked just as they are fully matured and ready to ripen.

COUNTY FAIRS.

OAKLAND COUNTY FAIR.

The Fifteenth Annual Fair of the Oakland County Agricultural Society as terminated says the Pontiac *Gazette*, has proved an entire success. Notwithstanding the unfavorableness of the weather, we understand the receipts to be greater than that of any previous year. Every thing passed off quietly and with entire satisfaction.

WASHTENAW COUNTY FAIR.

The County Fair last week passed off admirably well, considering the weather. The second day, being rainy, was very uncomfortable. The rain injured the show very much, and lessened the attendance of the public; but the trotting match called out a full attendance on the third day. The trotting was good, and excited deep interest. The riding of the young ladies was also very interesting to the multitude.—*Ann Arbor Journal, Oct. 7.*

HILLSDALE COUNTY FAIR.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather there were quite a large number in attendance at the late County Fair, and the society realized a sufficient amount to pay all expenses and premiums. On Thursday, the second day of the fair, it rained quite hard during the entire day, rendering it necessary to adjourn the proceedings of that day. Had the weather been favorable the society would undoubtedly have realized double the amount they did; but considering everything, they have no reason to complain.—*Hillsdale Democrat, Oct. 8.*

OTTAWA COUNTY FAIR.

Our county Fair, says the *Union*, came off, as per programme, on Thursday and Friday of last week. There was a fair attendance of the farmers of the county, but rather a small one of the *fair sex*. Thursday night was rainy, and Friday the ground and grass were damp, and a chilly N. W., wind blew so that ladies could hardly be expected to attend in the usual number.

The plowing match on Thursday went off well, the show of stock was very good, and some very fine farming implements were present. But the show of fruit, vegetables, and domestic productions was small compared with former years. We attribute this, in part to the fact that so large a number of our citizens are in the army, and in grater part, to the unfavorable state of the weather.

CLINTON COUNTY FAIR.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The agricultural fair of this county after being dormant for two or three years has recently been reinstated and yesterday and to day has been showing off its butterfly apparel to the best possible advantage.

There has been quite a good number of articles on exhibition: something over 200 entries having been made on the secretary's book.

All passed off pleasantly being closed up with an eloquent and patriotic address from Mr. Hodge and then the election of officers.

Crops of this vicinity. What is universally poor with only occasionally an average yield. Oats a pretty good crop. Corn a good growth of stalks, with an average amount of grain, but much that is not fully ripened. Yours J. R. PEARSETT.

KENT COUNTY FAIR.

The *Eagle* says, the Kent County Agricultural Society has been very unfortunate in the time selected for its annual fair this year, as the weather has been decidedly unfavorable from its commencement. The first entry day was quite rainy, the the second day cold, cloudy and unpleasant, and to-day—the closing time—has been cold, rainy and disagreeable throughout; consequently the entries have not been as extensive as usual on such occasions, and not near so numerous as they otherwise would have been: nor has the attendance, though respectably large yesterday, been half so great as it would have been had the weather opened and continued favorable.

Whether the Society will meet their expenses in this, their fifteenth annual exhibition, or not, is a question that they will be able to decide when the matters pertaining to the af-Fair shall have been closed.

Several departments of the Fair have been really good—creditable to the Society and to the County of Kent. The display of sheep, stock and vegetables has been very fine—more than fair—while other departments have generally been rather limited in praiseworthy productions.

INGHAM COUNTY FAIR.

The Ingham County Fair says the *News* closed to night. The exhibition has been a very good one in many respects. The show of blood stock was never before excelled in this county if beaten in the State. The sheep particularly were the finest that we ever saw. The Fruit and vegetable department was well represented by the products of the orchard and garden. We think that no better specimens of fruit was ever shown at at any county Fair in the State. Every Article in the Floral Hall was worthy of a premium, but it would be too lenghty to give a description of them all.

Financially the Fair is a success. The income judging from the attendance will equal if not exceed the amount received at any previous exhibition.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President,	Wm Post,	Ingham,
Secretary,	G. W. Bristol	Vevay,
Treasurer,	H. A. Hawley,	"

JACKSON COUNTY FAIR.

We congratulate the friends of our Agricultural Society says the *Statesman*, upon their annual Fair, recently held.

It was all that eye could desire or heart wish.

Having visited both State and County Fairs, we have no hesitation in saying that in many respects it was a decided success over the Fair at Kalamazoo.

In the Department of working oxen, in sheep, in fruit, vegetables, dairy products and domestic manufacturers, this fair has been seldom excelled.

The Floral department, in which our ladies have always manifested so deep an interest, was very fine, and, under the skillful management of the Superintendents, presented a scene of beauty seldom witnessed.

In the Fine Arts, especially, this Fair excelled. There were many articles executed in this county that would be considered A, No. 1, in any collection in this State.

Again we say, all hail to our County Fair and its success.

MACOMB COUNTY FAIR.

The Macomb County Fair, says the *Romeo Argus*, was held at this place last week, may, taking every thing into consideration, be called a success.

Wednesday, the first day of the Fair, was warm and pleasant. Entries were made quite and briskly during the day, and when the books were closed at night, although the number of entries were not so great as last year, they were fully up to the average of previous years, and everything looked favorable for a good exhibition.

Thursday morning the sky was overcast with clouds, and about the middle of the forenoon it commenced raining and continued almost incessantly during the entire day, in consequence of which a large number of articles, entered the day before, were not taken on to the grounds for exhibition.

Floral Hall was beautifully trimmed with evergreens, and reflects great credit upon the taste and skill of the ladies who were the leading ones in the matter. The exhibition of articles in this department was not exceedingly large, but the merits of those exhibited were, in our opinion, very far ahead of previous years.

In the vegetable Department the show was rather small, but what was lacking in quantity was fully made up in quality.

The show of cattle was rather below the average of former years. Some very fine stock was exhibited by Messrs. Geo. W. Philips, Ira H. Butterfield, and Calvin Pierce.

Sheep were entered in abundance, and formed one of the greatest attractions of the fair. Never, in the history of the Macomb County Agricultural Society, was the show of sheep known to be so large. Nearly every farmer appears to have turned his attention to raising sheep. The sheep on exhibition were of the very best quality, and but for there being so many to notice we would like to speak of some fine flocks.

The show of horses was about medium.

CALHOUN COUNTY FAIR.

As we announced last week, the Fair of the Calhoun County Agricultural Society was a decided success, notwithstanding the unpleasant weather on the second day.

The receipts, we understand, were much larger than last year, and considering that there was no "Parson Brownlow", on exhibition, is very encouraging. The exhibition of stock, fruit, vegetables, and domestic manufacturers was never better, and we heard it frequently remarked that it exceeded in many respects, the State Fair at Kalamazoo. Floral Hall was beautifully adorned with evergreens and filled to its utmost capacity with articles on exhibition.

The thanks of the Society was tendered to the Hon. Charles Betts for his address, and that he was requested to furnish a copy for publication.

The following officers were elected: for President, Charles P. Dibble; for Treasurer, Charles T. Gorham; for Secretary, Jas H. Polhemus.

Executive Committee, Milo Soule, Marengo; J. A. Robinson, Leroy; Geo. H. French, Homer; Wm. A. Warner, Albion; W. H. Kerr, Tekonsha.

Vice Presidents, Darius Warner, Albion; Jehial Wisner, Athens; Samuel J. Mason, Battle Creek; Chester Buckley, City Battle Creek; J. C. Wilde, Bedford; T. Hamilton, Burlington; Wm. Cook, Clarendon; John Snyder, Clarence; Joseph Bentley, Convis; G. W. Bentley, Emmett; S. B. Keep, Eckford; D. Aldrich, Fredonia; G. H. French, Homer, J. A. Robinson, Leroy; D. P. Wood, Lee; I. Hewit, J. Connolly, Marshall; H. A. Tillotson, Marshall City; L. Downs, Newton; A. Gordon, Pennfield; S. Blackhurst, Sheridan; W. S. Southworth, Tekonsha.

CASS COUNTY FAIR.

The Cass County Agricultural Society says the *National Democrat*, held its Annual Fair here last week on the 7th, 8th, and 9th, inst.; and notwithstanding it rained every day, and was quite cold and disagreeable, there was about as many out as usual. We understand the receipts amounted to about $600 which will be enough to pay all the premiums. We believe the society is a little in debt on the buildings; but if the Supervisors will deal liberal with it, and allow anything like what they should do, the society will be able to liquidate every demand against it.

There are now good buildings, fences and a good track on the grounds which has cost over $2000. All this has been saved by the society within a few years besides paying the premiums offered by it. Thus you will see that the society is just now in a condition to be useful. Heretofore there has been so much to draw money out, besides the Premiums that we have been obliged to limit them both in number and amount, to such an extent that it would scarcely pay exhibitors for bringing their stock and other articles to the Fair. But now our land is paid for, and most of the other improvements made, and we can now increase the premium list largely without increasing the admission fee, or the burdens of exhibitors.

SANILAC COUNTY FAIR.

The Fifth Annual Fair of the Sanilac County Agricultural Society says the *Jeffersonian*, was held in the village of Lexington, on the first and second days of the present month, and was, pecuniarily, a success.

The show of horses, cattle, manufactures, grain, fruit and vegetables, was not as large as anticipated by some, and not as large as it would have been, probably, had it not been for the rain the first day, and disagreeable weather the morning of the second day of the Fair.

Of horses, there was some good stock though the entries were not so many as expected, nor what they ought to be.

Some good cattle were on the ground, a few as good as could be expected, but there are a good many cattle in our county far better than a goodly number shown.

Of sheep and swine the display was not large, but good, as a general thing. We would like to have seen more in this department.

Of grain there were a number of good samples, some of them as good as shown at any Fair in the State, we will venture.

On the last day of the Fair, Hon. W. T. Mitchell, of Port Huron, delivered an address, which, judging from what we were able to hear, and from remarks by others, was just what was needed.

Taking all things into account—the Sanilac County Fair, Oct. 1st and 2d, 1863 was a success.

GENESEE COUNTY FAIR.

Says the Flint *Citizen*, was entirely successful, and acknowledged on all hands to be the best exhibition ever held in this County. In almost every Department the show was unusually good: in Cattle, Horses, and more especially in fine-wooled Sheep, exceeding all expectation.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather of the second day, the Grounds were well filled throughout the Fair with visitors and members; the financial success of the occasion keeping pace with its other interests. The number of membership tickets issued, was nearly double that of last year, and other receipts were in the same proportion.

Owing to the rain storm at the time announced for the delivery of Judge Birney's address, it was postponed until the afternoon of Friday, when it was attentively listened to by a large audience. We have heard but one opinion expressed of the merits of the address; the universal voice was one of high commendation. At its close, a vote of the meeting was taken requesting a copy for publication, which we hope Mr. Birney will comply with.

A novel feature of the third day's proceedings, was a series of exercises on the track of the Fair Grounds, by a Cavalcade of Ladies. Their evolutions, while they continued, proved the centre of attraction for all the people, drawing them from every part of the grounds to the Horse Track, and retained the general attention until the fair horsewomen retired.

In the Mechanical Department were many objects of more than ordinary interest.

BERRIEN COUNTY FAIR.

The Thirteenth Annual Fair of the Berrien County Agricultural Society says the Niles *Republican* came off on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the exhibition was far superior to the expectations of its most sanguine friends. The attendance was very large. On Friday the number of people present was between 6,000 and 7,000. The number of entries was 788.

The display of fruit, Vegetables and Poultry far exceeded the exhibition at the State Fair, and the exhibition of Sheep and Swine was fully as good if not better.

The new track which is to be built at Barron Lake, will create more of an interest in good horses in this vicinity than has heretofore been manifest. We also learn that the officers of the Society intend to move the buildings to the east end of the Fair grounds, so as to lengthen the track. Lovers of fine horses may expect a good time next year.

The display of blood cattle was splendid. Mr. Ballard's Devons, which carried off several premiums at the State Fair, are without doubt, the best Devons in the State. The exhibition of Durhams was also good. We noticed particularly a fine lot owned by a gentleman from Cass County.

Most of the other departments were well represented.—There were excellent specimens of shell-work, hair-work, needle-work, &c., too numerous to describe in detail.

The exhibition was an entire success, and alike creditable to the officers of the Society and to the farmers of Berrien Co.

EATON COUNTY FAIR.

The Charlotte *Republican* says: The Agricultural Fair this year was, in many respects, a decided success. The only drawback was the weather. Large numbers of people were in attendance from all parts of the County. 918 membership tickets were issued, against 710 the previous year; and the cash receipts were $836, being over $200 in excess of last year.

The number of entries in the various departments was larger than usual—amounting in the aggregate to 1010.

The show of Horses was very fine, large numbers competing for the various premiums. It was evident that a remarkable progress had been made, in the quality of horses in the County during the past few years.

The working cattle were very fine; as were many specimens of Durham and Devon stock.

The show of Sheep was not equal to that of former years; and the same may be said of the swine.

In the line of fruit—especially apples—there were many splendid specimens. A gentleman from the State of New York remarked that we exhibited larger and better apples than his State produced.

Burnham & Co., of Battle Creek, exhibited, in operation, their wood-sawing machine and horse power, which took the State premium, and was regarded here as a simple and effective machine.

The Fair was a financial success. It also showed that in all departments of agricultural and home industry our people are alive to improvement. They seem to be just waking up to an appreciation and use of the natural advantages they possess—as the stock, grains, vegetables, dairy products and specimens of skill, amply demonstrated. We had time only to notice a few articles; the Premium List gives the more general credit.

The Address, by Prof. J. E. Tenney, was generally admired as an able and finished production—scientific, practical, and patriotic.

MONROE COUNTY FAIR.

The County Fair, says the *Monitor*, took place on Thursday and Friday of last week, and would undoubtedly have called together quite as many people as any previous one, had not the rain of Thursday prevented. Considering this drawback and the Fair was all that could have been expected. We heard of many who expected to make exhibitions, who stayed away on account of the weather.

The stock on exhibition was limited, not equaling in number the previous years; but we heard good judges express the opinion that the animals were superior in every respect.

In the line of Fruit it excelled all previous displays in the county. Messrs. White, of Newport, Reynolds and Fishburn of Monroe, presented fine specimens of Apples and Pears. Mr. White presented and had carefully labeled 183 varieties of Apples and 44 of Pears, besides six varieties of Wine of superior quality. Mrs. N. R. Haskell, of this city had six varieties of Grape, which attracted very general attention, as being excellent in all respects.

The Dairy Department was creditable, but the committee thought not quite equal in quality to Butter and Cheese at some previous Fairs

There was a fair display also of Grain and Vegetables.

The Address by Hon. CHARLES NOBLE was received with much favor. The Society tendered him a vote of thanks and requested a copy for publication, which we hope will be furnished, as it contained much useful information to the Farmer in this location.

A Premium of $10 was offered by W. H BOYD, Esq., and $5 by another gentleman, to any person who sets out and makes live the largest number of shade-trees, Maple or Elm, on any of the highways leading out of Monroe, within ten miles, previous to the next County Fair.

We are glad to see that our friend M. FISHBURN still, maintains the supremacy for *winter* apples, having taken the first Premium, He also took a premium on this class at the State Fair last year.

We wish every County Fair in Michigan would offer a Premium upon shade trees—it would have a tendency to beautify all the public highways in the State. Let them do it next year, as nothing is more pleasant and beautiful than the shade of trees in a hot summer day. We trust that every paper in the State will advocate its general introduction, and thus make Michigan a paradise for travellers.—[*Ed. Farmer.*]

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK-CLUBS FOR 1863.—The terms to clubs for this standard magazine will be as follows:

One copy. one year, $3. Two copies, one one year, $5. Three copies, one year, $6. Four copies, one year, $7.

Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making 6 copies, $10.

Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making nine copies, $15.

Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making twelve in all, $20.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Rural Songs---No. 2---Gathering Nuts.

BY CHARLES BOYNTON HOWELL.

When is gone the summer's bloom
To the past's unfathomed tomb,
With its bright array of flowers,
And its many happy hours;
When the moon of Autumn-tide
Cometh, and the streamlet's side
Lieth, covered o'er with leaves,
And the North wind moans and grieves—

When from farm-house, village street,
'Neath the hickory's branches meet,
Brown-faced boys, and red-cheeked girls,
O'er whose shoulders cluster curls,
Gathering nuts for Winter's eve,
When the sweeping winds will grieve.
Happy thought, young girls and boys,
Looking out for future joys!

When the hickory tree stands bare,
And its stripped limbs, in the air,
To and fro are waving free,
Shorn of all their tapestry—
Then the gleesom youngsters rush
To the loaded hazel bush,
And with busy fingers gather
Hazel nuts in Autumn weather.

Joyous pastimes! happy thing!
Is it, this nut-gathering!
Prelude is it to the toil
That will, ere long, closely coil
'Round their daily duty's path
Which a life of labor hath.
Go on in your youthful joys,
Ere your life with sorrow cloys!

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Oct. 1863.

Up, Up, Men of the North!

Up, up, men of the North!
From the counter, the desk, and the forum come forth,
What are your profits, your studies, your suits?
What, when the time calls for blood-watered fruits;
Up—a retreat has been sounded again:
Bravely they battled, but battled in vain.
Prophets of evil are breeding alarms;
Silence their shrieks with the clangor of arms!
From the counter, the desk, and the forum come forth!
Up, up, men of the North!

From the plough, from the loom, from the anvil come forth!
Gather your strength for a shivering blow;
Rush as the river that knows but to flow.
Up—a retreat has been sounded again:
Up—for our banner is trailed o'er our slain!
Oh, it were better to die with these dead,
Than live in a life of dishonor and dread!
From the plough, from the loom, from the anvil come forth!
Up, up, men of the North!

Up, up, men of the North!
From the hills, from the plains, from the rivers come forth!
Come ere the foe comes to harry your fields;
Strike with the falchion that Liberty yields!
Up—let "Retreat" ne'er be sounded again!
Up—let the heart nerve the arms and the brain!
Prophets of evil are lurking about,
Answer their fears with the gathering shout—
"From the hills, from the plains, from the rivers come forth
Up, up, men of the North!"

For the Michigan Farmer.

Agreeableness on the Farm.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I crave the privilege of setting forth in the columns of your valuable Journal the intrinsic felicity and happiness that may be derived from cultivating agreeableness. There are a great many people who seem to look on the dark side of everything, and are always searching for something dreary and dismal to add to the original darkness, so as to create as large a mass as possible of feelings and thoughts of the darkest hue and of the most forbidding perplexing and harrassing nature. And when people do really set about it they can have things about as dark as they please, because the more a person frets and worries the more easily the mind becomes agitated and annoyed, and the result is they make themselves really miserable and those around them partially if not wholly unhappy.—Because, there is a law that governs the mind and compels it involintarily to aquiese to a certain extent with the fellings of the mind it holds commerce with. Reader whoever you may be, has not your mind often been depressed by listening to the sad and mournful description of the long catalouge of misfortunes and tribulations that befall the posesser of a fretful mind; and has not your spirits oft times been elevated when coming in contact with a person who is the happy owner of a mind animated cheerful and hopeful who looks on the bright side of the picture and makes the best of the bad and enjoys sublime fertility over the propitious.

Now there is nowhere where the existence, presence and application of agreeableness is more requisite than on the farm, for the farmer has quite a task on his mind if he conducts affairs on the farm as they ought to be, and if he does not conduct affairs as they ought to be, then he has double the task and treble the trouble. It is very frequently the case that the farmer has in his employ men and boys who are heedless, careless and alas, occasionally indolent. And it is impossible for the farmer to be present always to oversee matters, and it frequently happens in his absence that his teams are abused, his farming implements broken to pieces and the work not accomplished that was laid out. Often it comes up a rain storm when he has a field of grain ready to draw in and wets his grain so that it grows and damages the grain before it is dry enough to draw in which is a loss to him. Sometimes it occurs that he gets a breachy animal on the place which throws down his fences and exposes his crops to the rest of his stock which is very apt to improve the opportunity and commit depredations and devastation that is any thing but desirable. His animals are liable to get hurt, sick and die. His

crops are liable to fail. Business affairs may not come out as expected which incurs loss to him, and a thousand other incidents occuring which gives him unpleasant sensation. But what is the good of fretting about those things it does not mend matters in the least, it only tends to make things go worse; because a person who frets has an ill temper and the blues cannot take advantage of surrounding circumstances. On the contrary a person with an even temper an agreeable disposition is generally cool deliberate and a deep calculator, and if there is any advantage to be taken they see where when and how to take it, and hence transform unfavorable circumstances and matters into hopeful and favorable events. Now I would urge every body on a farm both male and female to feel agreeable and to make it a point to cultivate agreeableness, it will bring you ten fold the enjoyment and happiness that it costs you trouble to encourage a general good feeling, and at the same time suppressing those cross peevish fiendish feelings so prevalent in humanity.

By the term agreeableness I do not mean that you should agree and comply with everything you see and hear. For instance you might hear an ignorant farmer say that subscribing for the Michigan *Farmer* did not pay as they knew all about farming that is necessary. And should you here any such false statement commence and argue against it, boldly energetically and determinedly, but at the same time coolly and pleasantly, and you will convince him of his error ten times as much as if you had argued the point in a passion. And whatever you observe wrong and you are convinced that you should manifest your disapprobation do so coolly firmly and in good humor and your influence will have twice the effect that it would have if you had been churlish.

Undoubtedly there are a great many individuals that would like to become more agreeable better tempered and better disposed in general, but does not know how to commence a reformation. To such the best possible advice I can give is to get the body in as healthful a condition as possible, as it is out of the question to feel agreeable when unwell, and to be healthy we must be temperate and clean for intemperance and filth are the chief cause of disease. And the person who over eats, drinks freely of intoxicating liquors, uses tobacco, sleeps in unventilated rooms, never baths, drinks strong tea, eats large quantities of pork and other rich food and does not labor hard, keeps late hours, drinks strong coffee hot at that, eats fast, gets in a passion, every chance presented cannot neither be healthy or agreeable. He that follows the above habits will be excitable, passionate, his whole system inflamed and animal propensities ruling supremely, will be a dangerous person short lived and will die a miserable death.

By forming habits just the reverse to those enumerated above will make life agreeable and pleasant. In conclusion farmers I really hope you will give up fretting about trifles, but conduct your business systematically, farm philosophically, live agreeably, and improve yourselves physically morally and intellectually.

RURAL CITIZEN.

Killing Fowls for Table Use.

The poultry department of the English Cottage Gardener gives the following directions for killing fowls for table use:

If the fowls are to be eaten on Thursday, let them be caught on Monday evening, and then shut up in a basket, absolutely without food or water till the next morning. Being quite empty, they must be killed, not by cutting the throat, but by breaking their neck. Take hold of the tips of the end or flight feathers of the wings, and the lower part of the thighs and knees with the left hand. Take hold of the head of the fowl in the right hand, turn it (the head) upwards in the hand, but simultaneously pull with the left hand, and press down with the right. Izaak Walton said, "Impale the frog as if you loved him;" and Talleyrand said, "No zeal in anything, it is always getting into trouble." No zeal, no strength, and very little effort is required. Press downwards with the right hand till there is a trifling jerk—it is the dislocation of the neck. Death ensues in a few minutes. If there is any doubt it can be easily solved by feeling the back of the bird's head, there will be an "ugly gap" between the head and the neck. When a fowl is bled to death it is very white, but it is often dry; when it is killed by dislocation of the neck it is juicy. As soon as the bird is dead, indeed I should say *directly* it is dead, it should be picked The large feathers, the wings and tail, should be pulled first. The reason why they should be picked is that the fowl then gets cold; it is for the same cause essential that they should be killed early in the morning or in the evening; the latter is preferable. Even in hot weather the fowl is spoiled nine times out of ten by the fermentation of the food, or the decomposition of the water that was in the body at the time of death. The bird fasted and killed as we have described, may be drawn and trussed for the spit some hours before is wanted, and spite of hot weather it will be sweet, tender and juicy.

THE Michigan Farmer, a monthly journal, in pamphlet form, has been highly improved, and contains 50 pages of useful reading matter. It is certainly a credit to our State, and should be well patronized by the agricultural community. It is embellished with numerous engravings, which are of importance to farmers.—*Hillsdale Democrat.*

FLORICULTURE.

Monroe Horticultural Association.

THE FUSCHIA AS A GREEN HOUSE PLANT.

About the first of January place the old plants in a cool part of the Green House and syrenge them every morning and evening with water about blood heat, being careful not to sodden the soil.

As they show symptoms of growth, give a warmer situation where the temperature will average about 50° which will induce them to make good strong growth, some of which may be used as cuttings for new plants.

Prepare a compost of leaf mould, three parts, pulverized charcoal half a part, sand half a part, the whole sifted through a fine seive. Place in the bottom of the pot as drainage, charcoal or broken potshreds, cover with moss or fibrous matter and fill firmly with the prepared soil, then, with a patting stick make holes to receive the cuttings sift over the surface half an inch of pure sand allowing a little to fall in the holes around the neck of the cutting, and water through a fine rosed water pot. As soon as they are struck, pot off singly into three inch pots prepared with the drainage as already described and filled with a sifted compost of three parts leaf mould, half a part of sand and half a part well decomposed cow manure. After the plants are repotted, water sparingly until new growth commences and give a little bottom heat. When they have made a good start, say of five or six inches, shift them to a five inch pot, drained as before and filled with the sifted compost of rich turfy loam, decomposed cow manure, a little leaf mould and sand and water sparingly for three days when they will have recovered from their shift. At this time bring them close to the glass, give them a stake to which tie them loosely with a string that will not cut. When the side shoots have made two or three joints, pinch of one or two according to the length of the joints, this will induce new shoots which must be again pinched out and so continue until the plants have attained the desired shape.—During the growth of the side shoots give a little weak liquid manure semi-weekly (that made from sheep dung the best). When the pot is all filled with roots give them their last shift for the season using a ten inch pot, drained and filled with a rough compost of turfy loam, decayed cow dung, equal parts rubbed well together and mixed with a leaf mould. By the first of August, they will be ready for bloom at which time water liberally and regularly with liquid manure and put a slight mulching of cow dung on the top of the pots After have done flowering, store them in the cellar or empty pots where they will have light and be safe from frost, giving them only sufficient water to keep them alive. Allow them to rest until the first of January, at which time prune them back and give them until growth commences a cool part of the green house, watering slightly at the roots and syringing them morning and evening.

After they have made a start give them a higher temperature, more light and more water and when they have made strong growth, place them near the glass and treat them in all respects as previously described for the proceeding season, being careful to shift so as to allow the roots plenty of room. Shade the glass when the plants are in bloom if you desire a long continuance of flowers.—Give air whenever the weather is mild.

THE FUSCHIA AS A PARLOR PLANT.

When the plants are first secured from the florist, examine them by turning out the ball of earth and if the soil is light repot in a pot one size larger adding such soil as directed below. If the soil in the nursery pot should be stiff, soak the plants in water until the roots are washed clean after which repot carefully spreading the roots and settling the soil around and through every part so as to be perfectly solid. Give to the pots perfect drainage shift the plants whenever the roots appear through the soil using always the next larger sized pots. Give all the air possible in mild weather; water thoroughly whenever they need watering. To insure good shape, pinch out all rambling shoots to suit the form the plants are to take. When in bloom they prefer partial shade during the middle of the day. Allow the plants to rest the greater part of the winter, giving only sufficient water to prevent the roots becoming perfectly dry. They grow readily from cuttings of the new wood in a soil composed of leaf mould three parts, and silver sand one part. Soil—rich sandy loam from the top of a meadow, one part, real tuff peat rubbed through a seive, two parts, and dung from a hot bed rotted into mould, one part."

FUSCHIA AS A BEDDING OUT PLANT.

The following list taken from the Cottage Garden, probably contains the best varieties for bedding-out:

Caccinea, Conica, Convalina, Globosa, Fulovas, Gracilis, Microphylla, Becaitonii:

After the plants are in bloom, remove them from the pots and place them in a partially shaded situation, arranging the highest growing varieties in the middle and the others around them according to growth. Water frequently until well established, and indeed afterwards until the foliage completely shades the ground. Protect the blooms from *very* heavy rains, and support them, so that they cannot trail the ground. Thus arranged they will continue to bloom the summer through, and when robbed of their beauty by frost, may be stored in a cellar, packed in a box of soil, moistened just often enough to prevent the roots wholly drying. In the spring start them in pots, and treat them as mentioned above. E. F. HASKELL.

Proper Time and Mode for Cutting Flowers.

The Irish Country Gentleman's Journal says: "Those who wish to retain the beauty and perfume of their cut flowers would do well to take the following advice: Never cut your flowers during the intense sunshine, nor keep them exposed to the sun or wind; do not collect them in large bundles, nor tie them tightly together, as this hastens their decay. Do not pull them, but cut them cleanly off the plant with a sharp knife by which means the tubes through which they draw up the water are left open, and the water is permitted to ascend freely, whereas if the stems are bruised or lacerated, these pores are closed up. Use pure water to set them in, or pure white sand in a state of saturation, sticking the ends of the stalks in it, but not in a crowded manner. If in water alone, ought to be changed daily, and a thin slice should be cut off the ends of the stalks at every change of the water. Water about milk-warm, or containing a small quantity of camphor dissolved in spirits of wine, will often revive flowers that have begun to fade. Place a glass shade over them during the night, or indeed at all such times as they are not purposely exhibited. Shade them from very bright sunshine, and when uncovered, set them where they may not be exposed to a draught of air. A cool temperature in summer is favorable for them, and the removal of the slightest symptoms of decay is necessary. When carried to a distance, carry them in a shallow air tight tin case, or cover them with paper to exclude them from air and light. Charcoal saturated with water is also a good medina to stick them in and thinner they are kept the better."

To Save Dahlias and Lillies.

Under this head, a correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* writing from Michigan, thus speaks of an insect that preys upon these plants in some parts of the country. This worm so far as we know, has not as yet made its appearance in this section of the country. But, as with many other pests, which are sure to follow in the wake of civilization, we may expect it along after a while; hence we might as well be looking out for remedies. As the old adage goes, "To be forwarned is to be forearmed."

"I experiment more or less every year, and in my experiments I have discovered a sure remedy for the dahlia worm, which proves so destructive to the dahlia, the tiger lilly, and some other flowers. I suppose it is the same worm that destroys them here in Micnigan that destroys them in other places. It is a white worm, specked with little black dots. The largest that I ever saw was about an inch long. Now I will tell you how I manage them.—When I find a stalk with them in, [which may be known by the chips that they throw out at a hole in the stalk,] I take my camphor bottle and a teaspoon, and station myself before their citadel, bend the stalk over a little, and drop one or

two drops of the camphor into the hole in the stalk, and then watch the result. Pretty soon the little rebel will put his head out at the hole, and looking round, seems to say, what is going on here? Then is your time to grab him or he will draw back into his fortress again, and you will have to give a second dose, when he will show himself again and you can easily take him captive. The camphor will not injure the plant at all."

Keeping Verbenas over Winter.

My "better half" has no difficulty in keeping the verbena in the house through the winter; with her the question has been how to keep verbenas in the open border. After many experiments she has succeeded the past winter, by placing over the plant a frame made for protecting cucumber hills, having in it a 10 by 12 glass. The verbena remained in fine condition, fresh and green, all winter, was uncovered early in April, then growing vigorously, and on the tenth of May was in full bloom. Those kept in the house are potted in the fall early enough to do well before freezing weather comes on; they are then placed in the east windows of our sitting room, where we have wood fires, and never allow the frost to enter. The plants are kept clean and moist; tobacco smoke, [which I can supply whenever called upon,] applied when neccessary, and thus the plants are kept healthy and vigorous through the entire winter. This spring they commenced blooming the last of March, were in full bloom by the middle of April, and now are in the garden as bright and beautiful as one can desire.

If one will but pay attention to the plants, it is easy to see whether they are suffering from dust, want of moisture or insects, when the proper remedy can be applied, and the plant kept in a healthy state.—*Horticulturist.*

Pleasure of Bulb Culture.

I am much pleased to observe in my travels an increasing taste for the culture of a finer variety of flowers, and particularly of early spring bulbs. Seedsman and nurserymen have doubled their usual importations within the past five years, and still the demand exceeds the supply. The varieties are far superior to those of late years, and yet the prices are unchanged.

Purchasers should make their selections and get them as early as possible, having them planted at once: the earlier in October the better, as the soil is then warmer than the weather and will continue to be so until cooled by heavy frosts, which accelerates the growth of roots before winter fairly sets in, and gives a vigorous growth in spring. The plants are then stronger and their blooms larger and finer. It is now established that sea sand is very beneficial to the growth of Dutch bulbs, so those who cannot procure that will do well to sow salt thinly over their bulb beds immediately after planting: the rains will dissolve and carry it down to the roots by degrees, and the soil will be less easily affected by frost. The beds should be covered about the end of November, with tree leaves or straw manure, with Pea brush or prunings on top to keep them from being blown off; these coverings and the salt will enable the interior of the soil to retain its warmth for a longer time, and root growth will be greater.

I had occasion to visit the commercial Flower-gardens of Messrs. H. A. Dreer, and R. Buist & Son, during last spring.—At our first visit the Van Thol tulips and Crocus were fading, but Hyacinths, Crown Imperials, and the Narcissus family were in their splendor. Although Narcissus have fewer colors the variety of the bloom, and their delightful perfume will sustain their popularity. The large bells and heavy heads of Hyacinths, with their many colors and sweet odor, were charming. Crown Imperials were in full glory; many had their stems and leaves as finely stripped with green and yellow as the Ribbon-grass is striped with white and green; that, with their large crowns of bloom of clear bluff and shining orange, make them very facinating

Our second visit found the Tulips in full blow; in the morning the selfs and parrots looked in their prime, but they began to wan under the noon-day sun. The real florists varieties were in height of perfection: the stalks were long and strong; the blooms large, and so finely marked that no art could imitate them. We would advise every lover of fine flowers to visit good gardens during the season of early bulb bloom, and see their matchless beauty and breathe their delightful perfumes.

It is hardly possible to look upon these vernal beauties, when grown in large beds and in their splendor of bloom, and resist the desire to purchase.

There is a cost to all our amusements; in some the cost far exceeds the pleasure derived. The cheapest and most healthful, and that which is the most enduring, is the beautifying ones homestead with garden embellishments: they will be always increasing in beauty and attractiveness, and with little care, no danger of disappointment.

As before remarked, now is the time to plant a great source of this ornament and pleasure—Spring-flowering Bulbs. Seedsmen and nurserymen are the principal importers, from whom they may be obtained in any quantity. *Beware of auction bulbs*, which only bring disappointment. For having planted, there should be no risk of our spreading sunshine and gladness around our door in early springtime.—WALTER ELDER, *in Gardener's Monthly.*

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

For the Michigan Farmer.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

BY SLOW JAMIE.

No. 9—The Horse.

There is no animal wild or tame more to be admired than this noble beast. Large of frame firm of muscle active in motion and light of spirits, he is just what we want to assist us in our labors.—It is true he requires generous food and in old countries where grain is scarce the multiplication of horses might not be desirable lest the bread might be taken from the poor. But in our own highly favored land where rich plain yield abundant crops and we must sent our grain four thousand miles away to find consumers it is different.

Here the horse plows our field, pulverizes the soil, sows the seed, reaps the crops, threshes the grain, draws it to mill or market; in some cases grinds the wheat kneads the dough and carries the bread to the consumer. He cuts our fire wood, he churns our cream when it is too heavy a job for dogs or sheep, and he cleans the grass out of our corn. He rakes our hay, he digs our potatoes he gathers them into our wagon. His speed makes tedious journeys short and pleasant, his strength makes laborious tasks easy, and his courage assists us against the enemy.

Were the whole race of horses swept away from the earth, civilization would be set back five hundred years, and the rich would enjoy fewer comforts than now belong to the poor.

The horse seems to be aware of his important position. He submits to man as a master he clings to him as a friend, but there is also something in his lofty bearing which shows that he patronizes him as a dependent. He holds up his head, he takes the road with a noble ardor, and he springs to a heavy draught with a determined energy which seems to say to his master. You can do some things which I cannot, but I can a few things that are too hard for you. We are two fine fellows. Nor can it be denied that the ingenuity of man and the muscular power of the horse suit one another, and certainly it is a great advantage to the former that he can exchange mental for manual labor.

"To have an idea of this noble animal in his native simplicity," says Goldsmith "we are not to look for him in the pastures or the stables to which he has been consigned by man; but in those wild and extensive plains where he has been originally produced; where ranges without control and riots in all the variety of luxurious nature. In this state of happy independence he

disdains the assistance of man which adds to his servitude."

With all due deference to such authority we beg leave to differ with the doctor. In beauty speed vigor and capacity for enjoyment the wild horse is inferior to the tame. It is true that it is a grand sight in South America or at the Cape of Good Hope to see a flock of wild horses careering across the plains, but the effect of numbers and the rich scenery around sets them to great advantage. It has been remarked too that the horse in a state of nature displays the work of God in a domestic state, the work of man. Here again is a mistake. The Arabian horse raised in his master's tent from a colt which will lift the child out of his way to lie down which will kneel down to receive his sick or wounded master which will balance himself carefully under him as he bears him home, is as much the simple work of the Creator as the animal that roams the forest. He who gave a teachable nature to the horse gave talents to man and fitted one to the other. The Bibles tells us that the hawk flies by God's wisdomand stretches her wings to the south. But it also tells us that it is God who has taught man to thresh out fitches with a staff commin with a rod and bread corn with a threshing machine.

Some animals the Creator intended to occupy their native wilds, and others he designed to be trained and improved by man. The former dwindle away, the latter develope their hidden virtues under the care of man. Of all quadrepeds the horse suits himself with the most facility to the wants of man in the district he belongs to. The London dray-horse with feet that would almost fill a half bushel has great strength and power of endurance, but he is clumsey timid and shiftless. He needs the care which his master is ready to bestow, and repays it with serviceable labor. On the other hand the Indian pony can do with snow for a bed, the clouds for a stable-roof, and bush for provender. He is sprightly in movement but a few hours activity exhausts him. He thus suits his master who is too lazy either to take care of him or work him.

Our common farm horses raised in the quiet of a peaceful country are alarmed at the flight of a partridge. The Spanish genette accustomed to mountains infested with robbers will rush upon a man who attempts to stop him, trample him down and run over him. The little Norwegian horse too will run at wolf, and rising up will strike him with his fore-feet or making a bound will light all-fours on his enemy, and this when carrying a rider.

It has been remarked that while the orang outang approaches nearest to man in conformation the horse is the farthest removed. The monkey tribe and the bear tribe, liken man walk on the flat of the foot. The dog and cat tribe walk on the toes. The swine retains all the various joints in the feet which belong to the dog or monkey, but they are rigid and it walks on two middle toes. The claws of these toes have also assumed the form of hoofs. Two of the claws are sticking behind in the form of cloots and the fifth is hid beneath the skin. In the ox the remove is farther still. The bones run together so that there is but one for each hoof. But in the horse they have become one. He walks on the end of his middle finger. The nail or claw has become a single hoof and the lateral bones are all run together.

Yet if the horse be the farthest from man in conformation, singular to say, he is next to him in beauty, while the orang outang is unsightly in appearance. This proves that there is no standard form for beauty. It is true some naturalists have compared a horse to a handsome woman, in three particulars the brilliant eye the full chest and the flowing, but this is more in imagination than anything. Beauty is something that we all see at a glance and cannot explain. I may add that we pretend to despise it but universally admire it.

SHEEP RAISING.

BREEDING.

Upon this branch of wool-growing very much depends. Upon the form of the carcass depend not only the powers of endurance, but the capability to produce the greatest possible amount of wool to the least weight of carcass. It is quite as impossible to put a strong and healthy constitution as it is to put a heavy fleece upon a sheep with long, slender legs and neck, and a thin, lathy, loose body. In order to secure the many desirable good qualities which go to make up a first class flock of sheep, great care is taken in the selection of a buck with reference to the particular flock of ewes with which he is to be put. As one buck is sufficient to serve from one to two hundred ewes, very much depends upon him, as he is to impart, in a great measure, his qualities to the entire flock. Some bucks, although possessing all the desired qualities of form and fleece, yet fail to infuse into their stock those many good qualities, and are therefore, rejected as not good stock bucks. But when one is found that seems to impart all the valuable qualities of the sire to the entire stock, he is termed a decided stock-getter, and prized accordingly. One hundred dollars is not deemed an excessive price for a good stock buck. In some cases fancy prices even beyond this have been paid. It is not uncommon for a buck in prime of life, weighing

from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty pounds, to shear twenty pounds annually of unwashed wool. Bucks that are valued highly are not risked the exposure of a cold bath for the purpose of washing the wool upon the sheep. Constitutional defects of body or fleece in a flock of ewes can easily be corrected by using a buck that shows strength where the other is weak.

TREATMENT OF THE BUCK WHILE WITH THE FLOCK.

A common custom is to turn the buck loose with the flock of ewes which he is desired to serve, and to give them no further attention. This will do very well where only a few ewes are to be served by one buck; but when it is desired to have one buck serve a large number, it may be done much more effectually by keeping the buck up, and ewes only taken to him when in heat, such being selected from the flock, by the aid of a buck, with on apron called "a teaser." Some allow the buck to run with the flock during the daytime, and keep him up through the night. From observation of the different modes, I think the better way is to allow the buck to run with the ewes from the time the flock is brought to the yard at night until they are turned away in the morning, and to keep the buck in the stable during the day. This gives the buck an opportunity to go through the flock before they lie down at night and again in the morning, and not only the buck, but the whole flock of ewes are allowed to feed at their leisure through the day. There are few males in the whole of the animal race more cruel or abusive to the female than the buck, for he will follow and butt or hook until both are worried down. From this practice an observing breeder will readily see that extraordinary exertion of the ewe brings her readily to the wants of the buck. In case it is desired to have the ewe ready for the buck when put together, it can easily be effected by driving the flock of ewes briskly for a half or a whole mile before being brought to the yard. They will then be found in a particularly pleasant mode. If the buck is stabled, and the ewes brought to him in this manner, he is saved much labor, and will consequently serve more ewes in a given time without fatigue or exhaustion of the system than if allowed to run with the flock. A buck treated in this manner will serve one hundred ewes without materially impairing his condition, and the offspring will be as strong and healthy at the close of lambing as at the beginning.

SEASON FOR DROPPING.

Lambs should be dropped at the particular season when the ewe first obtains a scanty supply of grass, and consequently must be varied in different localities. If allowed to drop earlier, the ewe gives but a poor supply of milk, many of the young ones and those in low condition none at all. In this case many of the ewes that have no milk will refuse to own the lamb, and many of the lambs get a stunt of which they recover, if at all, but slowly, and the flock will be of all sizes. If allowed to drop later in the season, when the ewe has obtained sufficient grass to enable her to give a flow of milk and the whole system becomes invigorated by it, the offspring too often attains an over growth, so that even the services of the most skilful midwife are not sufficient, and frequently both mother and lamb die from this cause. Another serious difficulty of late lambing is, that unless the lamb draws both teats soon after its birth, the ewe suffers from an over abundance of milk, and frequently inflammation follows.

CASTRATION.

The lamb should be castrated at from one to three days old. The lamb should be held by an assistant, who should set the lamb upon his back just back of the hips, taking the fore and hind legs of each in each hand, putting the fore legs outside of the hind, and hold them firmly just above the knee joints. The operator takes hold of the pouch and pulls gently, so as to get as much as possible of it, and then with a sharp knife at a single stroke takes off the pouch pretty close to the testicle. Then take a firm hold of each testicle separately between the fore finger and thumb of the right hand, and pull it out with all the cord that adheres to it. This completes the operation. The reason for cutting off all the pouch that can be easily pulled beyond the testicle is, that it leaves a much evener surface for shearing than if only a little is taken off. This operation should be performed in the morning, and the lambs then turned out to move about, which will in a great measure prevent any disposition of swelling or stiffening of the parts, which is frequently the case if they are allowed to lie still for a time afterward.

DOCKING.

This should be done as soon as they are well of the castration, generally about three days afterward. This operation should be performed with a single stroke of a sharp knife, and in the evening, allowing the flock to lie down and keep quiet and still, so that they may lose the least possible amount of blood. By morning the wound will be sufficiently dried that no fear of bleeding need be entertained unless by accident. In no case should they be driven or to any extra exertion immediately after being docked, for if so, many will bleed to death. If these hints, which are simple and easily put in practice, are carefully heeded, not one lamb in a hundred need be lost by both operations. At from ten to fifteen days old he

should be entirely well of both, and allowed to go on his way rejoicing that all the ills of life are past.

WEANING.

At about three months old the lamb should be taken from the ewe. The flock should be brought to the yard in the forepart of the day and turned away just at evening, while they are hungry. Much anxiety of both is avoided by this simple practice, for both flocks will go quietly to feeding, and finally lie down satisfied, which they would not otherwise do. The lambs should be picked from amongst the ewes and allowed the liberty of a larger yard, while the ewes are kept more closely confined during the latter part of the day —the two flocks separated by a sheep rack or open fence. The lambs' yard should be furnished with a feeding trough supplied with a mixture of salt and bran. This is very palatable, and they will learn to eat from a trough the same day their supply of milk is taken from them. This yard and trough should be convenient for the flock of lambs to run to, and should as often as twice a week be supplied with something palatable, which learns them to eat from a trough, and goes far towards taming and attaching them to the shepherd. If the yard is not contiguous to the pasture, the trough may and should be moved to the pasture where the lambs are to make their future home. As the season advances and the nights become frosty, or during heavy storms, the flock of lambs should be herded and the yards supplied with racks and troughs sufficient for them to feed without crowding too much. Occasionally a little hay or oats in the sheaf should be put in the racks. This learns them to use the yard and rack ere it is needed, and when the first severe storms of winter shall cover the whole earth as only a cold winter storm can do, they will take hold with a keen relish. If they are left in the field until the winter sets in and makes it necessary to fodder, they are brought to the yard strangers alike to the arrangement and the food they are to use. Many will become discouraged and stand with drooping head and ears, and will only eat when reduced to a reeling skeleton. They thus begin the winter under serious disadvantages and frequently never regain it, but drag along a miserable winter, toppling over every obstacle, to be lifted to their legs, and finally die, as the first warm days of spring take from them the miserable remnant of appetite which idly lingered about them. This negligence in the early education of the sheep is like neglecting the education until the tender and pliant years of childhood are past. When the fully-matured man acquires a business that must be done, he sets about learning to do it. There is, however, this difference: the man can get a competent person to do it for him, but the unlearned sheep can get none to eat for him that will supply the wants of nature. When the lambs are fairly in their winter quarters, their education may be considered complete, as their treatment in the after part of the winter may be in every respect like older sheep, only a little more care and attention; and like older ones grain is not lost upon them, although too high feeding is not recommended.

WINTERING.

During the winter, care should be taken not to allow too many to run in one flock, for the stronger continually overrun the weaker, picking out the most delicate portions of the food, and leaving that less palatable and of inferior quality to those which should have the best. The usual mode is to allow from one hundred to one hundred and fifty in a flock. While some keep them in close yards and water and feed them, others allow them to roam over the fields during the day and bring them to the yard at night. Such as are allowed a free range usually pick quite a portion of their winter living, but it is of an inferior quality, and a flock allowed to roam will not usually keep in as good condition as when they are carefully yarded, housed, and properly fed. If sheep are divided into small flocks of about twenty-five, and are selected with reference to size and strength, and kept in close confinement through the winter, giving them only room liberty, and allowed to run in larger flocks; but whether the increased amount of labor will offset against the difference in the supply of food can only be determined by the circumstances and conveniences of the grower.

American Sheep Abroad.

To Mr. George Campbell of Vermont, p rhaps more than to any other man, is the country indebted for giving to American Sheep a name and reputation abroad. While our sheep have possessed all the qualities desirable in such animals, their merits have not been known abroad, until Mr. Campbell exhibited specimens of his flock of Spanish Merinos at the late World's Fair at Hamburg. They were subjected to all known tests to prove their quality, and brought home the first premiums. In speaking of these sheep a correspondent of the Tribune says. "The entry of twelve American sheep was made public through the press of Germany several weeks before the fair, and it was regarded as a great joke that America should for a moment think of competing with Germany in sheep. But the competition has been eminently successful—and the long faces of the other exhibitors indicate their mortification and disappointment."

Feeding Meal to Stock.

Doubtless many of your readers have had longer experience in feeding meal, and perhaps know as economical and effectual a manner of feeding it as the subscriber. I believe there are a few, at least of your patrons, like many farmers whom I know, who feed from four to eight quarts of meal a day to one beef creature, till they feed from seven to ten cwt. of meal to one beef, and who never slaughter an ordinary sized beef that yields upwards of forty pounds of rough tallow. These farmers feed their meal dry. This is a great waste. My practice in fattening beef and swine, as well as feeding cows for milk, has been to pour boiling water on as much meal as would not make the animal's bowels move too freely, at night and in the morning; when the mush is cool, give it to the cow or pig. In covering the meal with boiling water in this way, the starch of the grain is dissolved, and the latent nutritive properties extracted, and the animal receives the entire nutriment of the grain.

I calculate stock do not, in eating dry meal, receive more than one-half of the goodness of the meal. There is not action enough in mastication, or heat sufficient in the stomach of the animal, to extract and receive the *entire* and *real* sweetness of the grain. Had I roots, I should feed them to my fattening beef. But not having any, I feed only meal and hay, and I have fatted two ordinary sized cows, two years past, and to which I only feed three cwt. of meal each, and they each yielded upwards of forty pounds of rough tallow. Once a week, I throw into the mush a little salt, and occasionally a tablespoonful of wood ashes. My experience teaches me that one cwt. of meal as described above, is equal to two cwt. fed dry. Try it, young farmer, and see if you cannot endorse this.—*Quid Nunc, in New England Farmer.*

Treatment of Wounds on Horses.—A correspondent recommends the following remedy for the healing of wounds upon horses: "Saltpetre should be dissolved in warm water in such proportions as to moderately strong to taste, and blue stone added, until the solution is *slightly* tinged. This, and nothing else, is to be used as a wash two or three times a day. It purifies the wound, destroys proud flesh, produces granulations immediately, and heals the wounds in a surprisingly short time. I have had horses badly kicked and otherwise hurt, in mid-winter, and mid-summer; their cure was equally rapid, and afterwards no scar was visible. The wound requires no covering—flies will not approach it, and dressing it with a small mop of rags, tied to a stick, is very little trouble. Wounds do not require to be sewed up under this treatment, at least I never saw any advantage from it, as the stitches uniformly have torn out."

Heating Values of different Woods.—The following is set down as the relative heating values of different kinds of American wood. Shell-bark hickory being taken as the highest standard, 100; pig nut hickory, 95; white oak, 75; white hazel, 72; apple tree, 70; red oak, 69; black walnut, 66; white beech, 63; black birch, 62; yellow oak, 60; hard maple, 59; white elm, 58; red cedar, 50; wild cherry, 55; yellow poplar, 42; butternut 52; white birch, 49; white pine, 42;

The Frost of 1863.

From the Department of Agriculture.

The frost of August, 1863—The frosts August 28, 29, and 30, were among the most remarkable irregularities of our climate, and we fear, among the most destructive. From intensely hot weather and a soil heated from Minnesota to Texas, that was itself sufficient to preserve the temperature above the freezing point for weeks of ordinary weather, in two days, ice was formed of an eighth of an inch in thickness over most of the latitudes between Minnesota and the Ohio river, and seemingly varying but little in its intensity between these places—the destruction to the crops of Minnesota appearing to be no greater than on the lands adjacent to either side of the river.

It was occasioned, evidently, by a storm extending from the pole to the equator, bringing down the cold air from the arctic regions. Here, Washington, the early morning air was pleasant, but that of the middle of the afternoon and evening very disagreeably cold for several days. At night when the wind fell, the heat of the ground warmed the air so as to preserve all the eastern States north of Washington from frost, but the northwest wind, during the day, brought down the cold air so disagreeable in the afternoon. But in the northwestern States which lay more directly in the track of the storm, the heat of the soil was insufficient to shield against the frost. But one of the peculiarities of this, as of most frosts, was its "variousness" as generally termed. It is proper therefore, that the cause of this should be examined into.

When cold air is carried into a warm atmosphere by the wind, or the reverse, it does not immediately mix and from an atmosphere of an even temperature, but to a certain extent remains in separate volumes of warm and cold air, mixing gradually, which accounts for many fields being untouched by frost, when no other reason it comes to our aid. Cold air being heavier than warm, settles in low places, hence frost is apt to visit them first. In the bottom lands where the frost would be most intense, the air is kept above the freezing point by the warm exhalations of fog from the creeks and rivers. So in like manner, the air from large bodies of water, as the great lakes, protect large districts from frosts. [This is the same fact which we claimed in our September number, had in a great measure relieved Michigan from the worst results from great frosts, it ays between large borders of water.-w.s.b. A high country is above the frost line, hence the greatest injuries of the recent frosts will be found between the bottom alluvial lands and the highest lands.

Between all these causes we believe it will be

found that the recent frosts, although very severe and destructive, have not done that injury which was generally believed, nor can the extent of the damage be ascertained now.

The *extent* of the frost was great, embracing the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan Ohio, Indianana, Illinois, Iowa, parts of Kentucky, and the eastern portions of Missouri and Kansas. Sufficient cold to produce frost appears to have been from four to five days' duration in the more northern portions, and a day or two less in the southern.

RHUBARB WINE.

A splendid wine is made from Rhubarb plant. Grapes still hold the monopoly, but events promise a hard rival in the Turkish herb. It appears that more than one extensive establishment in New York is engaged in raising and selling sets and manufacturing a wine from Rhubarb, which is claimed to be equal in quality to any in use, while the immense yield of liquid, in proportion to the material used is a feature of superiority over any other known ingredient, for the purpose of wine-making. Chauncy Furman, a resident of our village, being on a visit to New York last spring, bought and brought home with him a few sets which he cultivated during the past season, upon his farm in the eastern part of the town, and from them produced a very fine wine. When new it resembles cider in color, and leaving the question to our taste, has a better flavor than Port.

The stalk only is used, being cut up in small pieces and pressed like apples for cider. The juice thus extracted is mixed with pure soft water, gallon for gallon, and for each gallon of this mixture 3 lbs of sugar is added. It is then left in open vessels out of the sun, until the fermenting process is passed when it is put up in air tight casks.

The yield is astonishing. Eaton & West, of Chenango, N. Y., advertise, "We have made 1000 gallons from 650 sets, in one season," and Mr. Furman, has made this fall 50 gallons from 50 sets, and will make as much more from the same. Mr. F. informs us that he expects to go extensively into the culture of the plant, and as it is a lucrative crop, hopes to stimulate the farmers of his county into making it a farm product generally, to whom he will sell setts at reasonable rates, and if they give him a call will exhibit the plant impart information concerning it,and pass a "bowl of the beverage."—*Tuscola Pioneer.*

[We must add our testimony as to the good quality of Rhubarb wine. At the State Fair we drank some, and was surprised at its excellence. Rhubarb will in time be extensively grown for this purpose, and the wine made will eventually in a great measure compete with the grape, as the plant is much more easily cultivated. We also believe that wine made from Rhubarb will prove a healthful drink when temperately used, as the medicinal aperient qualities which it possesses are considered beneficial to the human system.—W. S. B.]

Curing Hams.

Few persons understand the proper ingredients, and exact proportions, to make a suitable pickle for curing hams. This is the reason why such information is useful. The desideratum is to cure the meat, so that it will keep in hot weather, with the use of as little salt as possible. Pickle made in the following manner, it is believed, will accomplish this: 1¾ lbs. of salt—coarse or alum salt is best. ¼ oz. saltpetre. 1 pint of Molasses, or 1 lb. of brown sugar. 1 teaspoonful of saleratus.

Let these be added to one gallon of water, and the amount increased in the same proportions to make the quantity required. Bring the liquor to a boil. Let the pickle cool, and pour it over the meat until entirely recovered. The meat should be packed in clean, tight casks, and should remain in the pickle six or seven weeks, when it will be fit to smoke. Green hickory wood is the best article for this purpose. Shoulders prepared in the same way are nearly as good as hams. This pickle is just the thing to make nice corned beef, or corned beef tongues, or any lean meat for drying.—*Valley Farmer.*

KEEPING GRAPES.—S. Mitchell, of Steuben Co., N. Y., gives in the Rural New Yorker his experience with several modes of packing Isabella grapes. They were all put in boxes one foot square and six inches deep, to admit three layers of clusters, and kept in a cool, dry cellar, so cool that water froze. Those packed in colored sheet-wadding—a layer of grapes, then wadding—kept tolerably well until the middle of December, when they began to rot and mould. Others packed in fresh-grape leaves kept nice and plump until the last of December, improving in the meantime. They then began to mould badly. The best results were with grapes packed between alternate layers of newspapers. By changing the papers and repacking he kept grapes plump and fresh until used up March 15th.

THOSE who desire fine flowers next season, should be careful, to gather seed from the best single specimens.—put them up neatly in paper and legibly name them, adding any remarks that may be necessary to distinguish the exact variety in the spring. A tin box with a tight lid is the best place of deposit for seeds. The mice or rats cannot reach them.

FRUIT CURIOSITY.—E. Shattuck, Esq., of this township has left at our office a small twig of a plum tree not much larger than a pipe stem, upon a space of less than four inches of which hang 25 large plums, averaging more than 1¼ inches in their smallest diameter, and weighing more than 1¼ oz. each.—*Hastings Banner.*

[*State Agl. Society—from Page* 152.]

ounty, was chosen to supply the vacancy on the Executive Committee, occasioned by the resignation of J. W. Sanborn.

On motion, Mr. Bates, of Wayne county, was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy on the Executive Committee, occasioned by the resignation of E. G. Morton.

The President being called for, addressed the Society, congratulating the members and its friends on the success which had attended the holding of the annual exhibition in the western part of the State, and thanking them for the honor they had been pleased to confer upon him by his re-election as President. He also announced that the Society was prepared to do what it never had done since its organization, namely, to pay all the premiums awarded at the present exhibition to the exhibitors before leaving the fair ground. The Secretary was ready to issue the checks, and the Treasurer was ready to pay the premiums to all who might call for them.

On motion, it was resolved that the sum of $100 be donated to the Soldier's Aid Society, and that as an acknowledgment of the valuable services rendered the State Agricultural Society by the ladies of Kalamazoo, it be placed in their hands to present to the Soldiers' Aid Society at Chicago.

On motion, it was resolved that the thanks of the Society be tendered to the citizens of Kalamazoo, and to the officers and members of the National Horse Association, for the liberality and courtesy with which the State Agricultural Society had been aided in its efforts to make the annual exhibition a complete success.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

B. Follett, President.

R. F. Johnstone, Secretary.

The Kalamazoo House,

Kept by Messrs. Phettyplace & Glynn. This fine establishment was the greatest institution, (except the State Fair) in that part of the country—being well located on Main street opposite Portage street in the most business portion of Kalamazoo. It contains 106 rooms with all the modern improvements, and is furnished throughout in the most substantial style. Never did proprietors do better during a "grand rush" than Messrs. P. & G.; they were everywhere and strove to satisfy every one. Mr. Phettyplace stood always ready at the desk to receive visitors in the most affable style, while Mr. Glynn was ubiquitous—that is at all points, doing his best to render guests comfortable. In fact, we came to the unanimous conclusion, that these gentlemen do "*know how to keep a hotel*," and that it would be useless to hold the State Fair at Kalamazoo without the Kalamazoo House.

THE WOOL MARKET—HIGH PRICES.

Michigan is fully awake to the excitment, half of her wool was unsold Oct. 1st. Wool has had an extraordinary rise within the past 60 days; but nothing more than has been predicted by the *Michigan Farmer* for the past four months. Men of great experience in wool matters had persisted in advising us that we were wrong in writing as we did—that our ideas were entirely at fault as to the high prices wool would obtain. We have listened to these gentlemen patiently and willingly, but found nothing in their arguments to convince us that we were not *right* in advising Farmers and wool growers to hold on to their wool, as it would reach 75 a 80c. before the next clip. Every reader of the *Farmer* knows how truthfully we have spoken, although many prominent papers throughout the country have told them to sell by all means, "as foreign wools were running domestic out of market"—that "if they held on too long both clips would be thrown into the market together, "what do those who followed this advise, think of *such* papers"—whom manufacturers have either by their combinations mislead or bought up. The *Michigan Farmer* has given the most reliable advise in regard to the prices of the wool clip of 1862 of any paper in the United States. And it is with great satisfaction that we now congratulate our readers who have followed our predictions as to the rise in Wool, of their increased profits—let them also remember that the *Farmer* has stood up unswervingly for the interest of the farmers of Michigan regardless of fear or favor, and is therefore entitled to their fullest support and confidence.

The prices of wool ranges as follows at different points in this State:

Ann Arbor,	68 a 75c
Buchanan,	55 a 70c
Three Rivers,	55 a 65c
Jonesville,	65 a 70c
Romeo,	70 a 75c
St. Johns,	60 a 65c
Marshall,	65 a 70c
Niles,	62 a 65c
Dowagiac,	65 a 70c
Albion,	70 a 75c
Howell,	70 a 73c

In Chicago, Ill., sales of 1,150,000 during the past week were made at a general range of 72 a 85 cents.

Whether wool will reach above 80c in this locality it is yet to be seen—that 75 cents is a *fair* price for wool no one will doubt, and it is as much as most have expected, in fact, it is the price fixed by the Jonesville Convention, and many similar meetings. In Boston the market is active and has advanced from 3 to 8 cents. In New York wool has a continued and animated demand at an advance of 10 cents since our last issue.—In Cleveland, Ohio, there is an unabated upward tendency, and the best "dashed off at 75c." By the way Mr. *Wool-Grower* what do you think of

the "pernicious effects of the advise of *such* papers (as the Farmer) would have upon the woolgrower to thus mislead him"—what is the matter? Which was right?—*we* advised him to hold on,—*you*, and others persisted in his selling immediately at 55 a 60c., those who followed our advice now gets 15c. more per pound—"that's what's the matter."

NEW YORK MARKET.

Wool.—In the early part of the week, there was quite a lull in the demand for all descriptions, and prices slightly favored the buyer. The tumble in gold and exchange put a temporary stop to operations, and the market for the first three days was dull. Subsequently, however, with the fluctuations in gold and exchange, and an impression current that there was "money in Wool," even at the "high prices," consequent upon the proclamation of the President calling for 300,000 more troops, the market again became active, and the operations the past three days, especially in Domestic, have been large, and at very full prices. The stocks here are considerably reduced and some descriptions, including Fleece and Cape, are in very small supply. Cape wool is pretty well sold out of first hands, and fresh arrivals are looked for anxiously. Carpet wools have been in brisk request, with large sales, but the particulars we are not allowed to make public. In the country the excitement is less animated, [This is a mistake, the country is "wide awake"—W. S. B.]—still considerable wool continues to change hands, though it does not come forward freely. It looks to us now as though we were about experiencing an active time in wool for some time to come, and mainly of a speculative character. Wool does not seem proportionately high as as compared with everything else, including coal, breadstuffs, things we eat, drink and wear, and speculators are turning their attention wool-ward and investing their superfluity of money; believing that wool, like other things, must advance. Money is plenty, yea superabundant, and an excitement in wool is just as good a good a speculation as any other.

The sales for the week include 800,000 lb Fleece at 68 a 80c; 4,000 lb Tub-washed, 85c; 100,000 lb Pulled, 70 a 78c for Lamb's super and extra; 60,000 lb California, 40 a 45c for free from burrs, and 28 a 35c for burry; 200 bales Choice Mestizo at a fancy price, supposed to be close to 40c—ordinary lots are held at 35c, and inferiors down to 20c.

"We understand the excitement in the growing districts is very great, business very brisk, and growers on the "high horse," with some looking for One Dollar. Manufacturers have been the principal buyers, and it is supposed that *now about one half of the clip has been sold*. Large orders, have been and are now going out from this city, to buy all that can be had at 70 a 85 cents, the latter for extra choice lots."

The above is from the *Economist*, which is fast coming to its senses on the "wool question." We glory in the triumph of the woolgrower over the speculator and manufacturer, and have "stood to our guns" and fought hard for the victory of the agricultural interest—we know that manufacturers *must have the wool* or close up. Michigan had not sold half her wool up to the first of October, and thus is owing in a great measure to the advise of the *Farmer* to the producers of this State.

BOSTON MARKET.

The activity noticed in the Wool market for several weeks past continues without abatement, and, although prices of domestic have improved but very little during the week, there is a firmer and better feeling and the tendency is to still higher figures. Foreign Wool comes along slowly—all kinds of manufactured goods are selling about as fast as produced at very satisfactory prices—and manufacturers, it is evident, must have large supplies to keep their machinery in operation. All the leading markets of the country have in consequence been marked by great buoyancy and activity in the raw material, and, as we remarked last week, the clip of the country is fast passing into hands of manufactures and speculators. In New York State large quantities have been bought up at 62 a 65c; in Michigan large sales at 66 a 70c; in Ohio at 70 a 75c, with very little now to be had their under 75c; and throughout the West the range of prices may be quoted from 62 a 75c for heavy and fine light clips. Vermont Wool has also taken a start and we hear of sales there this week as high as 70c. The demand for domestic here keeps supplies sold up close, and the bulk of the transactions the past week have been to arrive, comprising 715,000 lb fleece and pulled, mostly the former. Prices have ranged from 68 a 75c per lb, as to quality. Included in the sales is considerable New York State at from 70 a 75c, one lot of 130,000 lb selling to arrive at 73½c. For fine Wools holders now readily obtain the asking prices of last week, some considerable lots of fine Ohio having been taken at 80c; a handsome lot of 20,000 lb fine Pennsylvania sold at 85c, and several other small lots of very choice and fine Wool has been sold at the same figure. Fine Wool may be quoted at the close from 83 a 85c. The latter is as yet rather an extreme figure, but will perhaps be readily realized next week, as the tendency is decidedly upward at the close.

Extraordinary activity is displayed by buyers in Michigan to get hold of wool, still some are not disposed to sell yet, thinking it will go higher.—We heard a speculator say on the 26th that he thought wool would yet bring 90c or $1 in Michigan. The prices in Detroit range from 60 to 78 cents, according to quality.—W. S. B.

THE CATTLE AT THE STATE FAIR.

The cattle shown at Kalamazoo formed as fine a collection of the bred herds, as has ever been brought together. It is true there were several old and well known breeders who were not represented, but to make up for this, there were some present who had never shown before. For instance Mr. William Curtis, of Addison, in Lenawee county, represented the stock of that county with his herd of seven head, chiefly of the stock formerly owned by J. B. Crippen, Esq., of Coldwater.—Orpheus 2nd in the class of bulls 4 years old and over, was awarded the first premium. This has a pretty high honor to bear off on the first showing from such competitors as Messrs. Sly, Uhl and others. Orpheus 2d evidently gets a large share of his best points from his sire, old Orpheus, a bull who has left his mark wherever he has had the opportunity. The dam of Orpheus 2d was Shaker Lady, a cow noted in her day as a favorite, but not remarkable for either quality or fineness. Old Orpheus himself was on the ground, but not at all like his former self though the quality was there. He ought to be in the hands of some breeder, who would make him of service to the State. For fewer to stamp first quality on his calves, we will back him yet against any bull that has been introduced into Michigan that we have seen. Mr. Uhl's bull Buena Vista was awarded the second place, after a long examination. Gamaliel Townsend of Dowagiac, had a very good son of Serloin on the ground, that was a fair re-

resentative of his distinguished sire. We saw also at Battle Creek a good bull from this old favorite of the late Judge Dexter. Each of them has a strong family resemblance that distinguishes them wherever they are shown, and is a trait of thoroughness of breeding that is very desirable. The Messrs. Sly exhibited twelve head from their herds, and with Mr. Samuel Lyndon, represented Wayne county very handsomely in the cattle class, Mr. Lyndon winning the blue ribbon in the three-year-old bulls with Gunpowder, a son of Sirloin, that promises to be as successful as his sire in transmitting size and quality to his progeny. The short-horn cows exhibited were very numerous, and made a very grand part of the show of cattle. We have seldom seen a finer lot presented anywhere, and in the aged cows we think our exhibition equaled the same class at the Ohio fair, both in numbers and qualitp, Mr. Conly, of Marshall, beating Mr. Sly with one of the latter's own stock, Roanette, and D. S. Walbridge, of Kalamazoo, being awarded the second premium on Eugenia, a really fine animal, and bred from some of the famous Shaker imported stock of Ohio. In the four-year-old cows, Mr. Uhl took the first prize with a very beautiful animal which he has recently added to his herd from that of Judge Dexter, namely Florence, a cow brought some three or four years ago from the Fallington herd, of Ohio, and bred from an imported sire and dam, each well bred. Mr. Sly's Queen of Trumps took the second prize—a remarkably promising cow. In the herd of five short-horns there was no competition, so Mr. Curtis walked over the ground easily. In the herd of eight, bred and owned by a breeder of Michigan, there was a competition between Messrs. Sly, of Plymouth, and Mr. Uhl, of Ypsilanti, the one having his herd headed by the Fifth Duke of Cambridge, a bull that has won many honors, and the other by Buena Vista, who had been equally successful. The Ypsilanti herd finally took the premium, after a sharp contest.

In this matter of herds, we would recommend that the Executive Committee offer three premiums next year—for the best five yearlings from any short-horn bull, $12; for the best five two-year-olds from any short-horn bull, $15; for the best five three-year-olds from any short-horn bull, $20. These prizes will test the main point we ought to try to get at, as to the quality of the animals shown for breeding purposes. In this class of prizes the five should include heifers, steers or young bulls. If any bull can show his progeny worth more on the scale of two or three years old, that is a test that will warrant a trial, though even it may not be altogether taken into the account, the quality of the stock would of course be a point not to be overlooked.

The Devons were very handsomely represented by the noted herd of C. H. Williams, of Coldwater, and the Messrs. Bullard, of Niles. The latter took the first premium with their very fine bull Major, now eight years old, and they exhibited a very fine lot of cows and young stock, that bore off the blue ribbon as a herd, and carried it out West for the season, instead of South. Mr. Williams bore off many prizes, however, and we note that he keeps up his herd to their full standard for size and quality.

The Messrs. Heath made a magnificent show of fat cattle that deserves great commendation, and which carried off a host of premiums.

Mr. Lyndon, of Wayne county, nearly swept the whole class with his grades. He is a breeder and feeder for the market, and it is his specialty to bring out his grades to show the improvement made by crossing up, and the profit of it, whilst at the same time he always keeps a number of well-bred stock on hand with which he makes his improvements.

Taken altogether, as an exhibition of cattle it was remarkably good for the number of breeders that were out for the first time, and for the spirit shown by the breeders at a distance in bringing to the fair large herds, and adding to its interest. We think the East fairly met the West this time on their own ground.

In closing these remarks on the exhibition of cattle, we must not forget the very fine show of Herefords made by Mr. Edwin Phelps, of Pontiac. These Herefords were originally brought into the State by the late N. P. Stewart, and at his decease were sold, being purchased by the exhibitor. They ought to be very pure blood, being from the herd of Erastus Corning, Sr., of Albany, New York, who has made many recent importations of the highest bred animals of this stock from England.

It will be seen that in reference to the comparative table of figures, that in numbers the show of horses was fully up to the average. The entries in the class of all-work horses were 66, and in general were a mixed lot, that claimed descent in a large degree from the mingling of the Black Hawk or Morgan tribe with the Messenger blood. Magna Charta had five representatives among the two-year-olds, but this arose from the fact no premiums were offered in the trotting class for two-year-olds, it being deemed by the Society an age at which the trotting or roadster quality of the animal is not developed, and the animal can only be shown as a good animal, that may develop enough as a colt to obtain a premium among other colts, without reference to action. Vermont Hero was in this class, with a number of his colts, and there were also a number of colts from Flush

ing Boy, a horse of much merit from Three Rivers.

It was gratifying to see that there was more competition in the thorough-bred class this year than has ever been witnessed at any previous State Fair. There were seven entries; of these six were stallions, and each of them of remarkable merit. The first premium was awarded to Col. Grayson, a well-known son of Glencoe, and a great favorite in this State, that has stood for some two years in Michigan. He is a fine horse, rather medium in size, but of great substance; we have never seen many of his colts. The second prize was awarded, after much consideration, to William C. Duncan, a horse bred by Mr. Caniff, of this county, from a favorite mare named Gertrude, and by Buford, Buford being by Glencoe. His competitor was by Mr. Hunt's horse Virginius, by Lexington, a race-horse, every inch of him, but not in condition to show to advantage, having had a severe attack of distemper during the summer, from which he was hardly recovered. He was trained in our opinion quite too thin. A four-year-old of great merit, but rather to small to be used for general purposes, was Æden, a colt from a Glencoe mare, Ida, and by a race-horse of great power and endurance, named Kenneth. Mr. Preston Mitchell exhibited his Young Mercer in fine condition, and the competition between these horses excited much attention.

The half thoroughbreds, however, gave the best evidence of the improvement effected by thoroughbred sires. There was a general acknowledgment that in size, action and style, three of the most important points in a valuable horse, the half thoroughbreds exhibited a marked improvement, and were destined to effect a change in the breeding done in the State. Amongst this class we noted a number of colts from the imported thoroughbred Stone Plover, a horse that we always claimed would do just what he has done, whenever he had a chance—that is, improve the stock on which he was crossed, in the three great saleable points, namely, size, style and action. All his colts have more or less of that extreme loftiness of carriage and ease of movement that goes to make either the perfect saddle-horse, or the perfect carriage-horse; not one of them but is over medium in size, even where bred from small mares; and for action, while some are excellent, none are deficient. Richard Lewis, of Brady, had three of this horse's colts, Mr. Baer had a filly three years old, and Mr. Flint had a stallion three years old that weighed over 1,100 pounds, that showed great racing powers. In this class Mr. E. N. Willcox's fine Boston mare Winona took her old station at the head of the list and bore off the first premium, this being, we believe, seven first prizes that this mare has taken.

The exhibition of carriage horses was very good, and the competition it the trotting stock excited much interest. In this class K. C. Barker, Esq., of Detroit, exhibited his handsome stallions Ericson and Membrino. There were 40 entries of trotting stock, and as they were all over three years old, their trials created much interest. In this class A. C. Fish took the first premium, on his stallion entitled Frank Fish, in 2:43, followed by J. Seely's Senator in 2:48. H. J. Talcott was awarded the first premium on a splendid pair of matched trotting horses, A. S. Berry, of Adrian, being awarded the second premium. A pair of trotting horses beat either of these as to time, but they were not "matched," in the meaning of the word, and the Society decided that the list called for a pair of matched horses—that is to say, horses that have been put in a team together because in color, size, speed and style, and evenness of appearance they were similar to each other in every respect, and were evidently driven as a team or pair.

There was only one stable of colts shown, and these were by Magna Charta, and were a very handsome lot of promising stock, having a strong family likeness, and all either of a dark bay or brown.

The special premiums called out daring competition. In the trotting the entries were Magna Charta, and two horses from Chicago named Silas Rich and Scalpel. In the first two heats the driver of Magna Charta contrived to made so many false starts that it worried the horse very much, still with the track in good condition on the back stretch, and certainly from three to four seconds slow, owing to the steady, heavy driving that had been made over it for three or four days. These two heats were made in 2:31 each, while some of the matches on the track made the first heat in 2:29 and 2:30. On the third heat Magna Charta was brought to the score without making a start, the the horse lost his temper, and when he got off he made a folt for the stables, and in consequence of the driver not bringing him round at his full gait he was ruled out. The other horses made three more heats before the contest was decided, trotting in 2:33 and 2:34; finally Scalpel was awarded the first premium.

For the running purse, the entries were three, namely, J. D. (?) Frake's Wild Indian, a very fine chestnut horse, of great power, and fine racing form, but said not to be quite a thoroughbred; Æolus, by Henry Chappel, of Detroit, a small, light bay four-year-old, bred out of Ida, a Glencoe mare, and herself a thoroughbred by Kenneth, a race-horse of remarkable staying power; and Susan, a bay mare from Adrian, and a good one, but not in condition to run with the other horses.

The contest lay altogether between Wild Indian and Æolus, the first heat being won by Wild Indian, the little bay, however, pushing him to his utmost, and coming in hanging on his quarter, having run the mile in 1:51. The second heat was one of a different character. It was evident that Æolus had taken the measure of his competitor, and let him have his own way, Wild Indian running about a length ahead, till the last quarter pole was passed, when the little fellow in blue who rode Æolus, called on his horse, when he collared him, and after a sharp run for a few strides, passed Indian just as he turned into the home stretch, and kept the lead, coming in two lengths ahead in 1:54. It was evident the race was beginning to tell on the Indian, while the thoroughbred on the third heat seemed as gamey as ever. On the third heat the Indian was again allowed to lead till he got to the three-quarter pole, when Æolus crept up to him, passed him, took the lead by about six or eight lengths, and came the winner at his leisure, while the Wild Indian came in laboring hard, and pretty well blown. This race was the close of the fair, and seemed to make a very satisfactory finish, as everybody seemed well satisfied with the whole programme, from Alpha to Omega.

A NEW IDEA.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman prefers lime to salt for sprinkling on hay. Two quarts of air-slacked lime is sufficient for a ton of hay. It is said to absorb the moisture and prevent mouldiness, and stock relish the hay thus prepared.

WOOL.—This great staple has advanced to 70a 75c for the best grades. Who can tell us the cause of this advance in almost all kinds of produce, and why it is that farmers are beginning to realize prices for their productions which are somewhat in proportion to those articles of which they have been the consumers?—*Albion Mirror.*

The Practical Shepherd.

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DETROIT MARKET PRICES,

Ending October, 25th, 1863.

Carefully corrected just before going to press, by

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Commission Merchants and Dealers in Fruits, and Western Produce generally. No 169, Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

White Wheat ℔ bush.	Active at quotations	$ 1 45	@1 50
Red Wheat do	in demand	1 25	@1 30
Corn, Shelled, do	advanced but snactive	0 90	@0 94
do in the ear, do	do do	0 80	@0 85
Oats, do	advanced and steady	0 60	@0 62
Rye, do	nothing doing	0 90	@0 94
Barley, new ℔ cwt.	advnced & stdy demd	2 37½	@2 50
Potatoes, Neshannocks, ℔ bu.	in good demand	0 58	@0 90
do common do	do	0 4	@0 52
Apples, ℔ bbl. winter fruit	very active	1 65	@1 90
do dried ℔ bush.	good demand and firm	1 00	@1 10
Seed, clover do	none offering	5 00	@5 50
do timothy do	do	2 00	@2 25
Beans, do	lower but good demnd	2 00	@2 10
Onions, do	advanced but quiet	1 12½	@1 25
Turnips, do	white English wanted at	0 30	@0 35
Cider, ℔ bbl. wanted	none offering	3 50	@4 00
Butter, fresh roll, ℔ lb	advanced and scarce	0 20	@0 22
firkin, do	do	0 20	@0 21
Venison, do	in limited supply	0 08	@0 10
Eggs ℔ doz.	advanced and scarce	0 16	@0 17
Pork, best dressed, ℔ cwt	nothing doing	4 50	@5 00
do do ℔ bbl	fair demand & firm	11 00	@12 50
Beef, best dressed ℔ cwt	declined	4 00	@5 50
Mutton, dressed ℔ lb.	advanced to	0 06	@0 07
do live do	advanced to	0 05	@0 08
Hides, green, do	advanced to	0 06½	@0 07½
do dry, do	advanced to	0 14	@0 15
do green calf do	advanced to	0 12½	@0 15
do dry do do	advanced to	0 25	@0 30
Sheep Skins each	declined	0 85	@1 00
Wool fine grade ℔ lb	more active and firm	0 70	@0 75
Canada coarse clean fleece	do	0 55	@0 65
Chickens dressed per pair	steady	0 35	@0 40
do live ℔ pair	do	0 00	@0 30
Hay ℔ ton new and old	advanced and active	14 00	@15 00
Cheese, ℔ lb	steady and firm	0 10	@0 14
Corn Meal, ℔ cwt.	very dull	1 20	@1 25
Coarse middlings do	advanced and firm	17 00	@18 00
Salt, ℔ bbl.	advnce	to	2 00	@2 20
Flour, do	advanced and firm	6 50	@7 50
do buck wheat ℔ cwt.	none in market	2 75	@3 00
Lard, ℔ lb	declined and quiet	0 08	@0 09½

WOOD Active—Good Hickory, $4.50 @ 5,00. Beech and Maple $4,00@4,50; mixed Wood Beech, Ash, &c., at $3,00@4,00. Green ranges from 20 to 30 cents lower than well-seasoned or dry. Trade brisk and much arriving on vessls.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Compiled for the Farmer from the latest New York advices to the date of going to Press.

FLOUR—Has made a large advance since September, and is from $1 00 to $1 40 advanced, at $6 10@6 30 for extra State; $7 10@7 20 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $7 25@9 15 for flood to choice extra.

WHEAT—Excited, advancing from 10 to 20c within the past month, at $1 35@1 39 for new Chicago Spring; $1 82 for mixed do; $1 30 for old do; $1 34@1 39 for Milwaukee Club; $1 40@1 42 for Amber do; $1 42@1 49 for Winter Red Western, $1 32@1 40 for inferior to common old do; White Michigan $1 67@1 65; Amber do $1 43@1 48.

CORN—Advance 14@15c per bushel, at $1 01@1 03 for unsound western; $1 03@1 05½ for sound do in store; $1 05½@1 06½ for prime do.

OATS—10@15c better, closing quiet at 83@85c for Western, and sales of 1,000 bushels Canada at $1 01 deliverable before the close of navigation.

PORK—Has obtained a fair advance over last month of 50c @$1, $14 57½@4 62 for old mess; $16 12½ for new do; $1 50@1 75 for new prime; $14@16 50 for new prime mess.

BEEF—In fair demand, especially new stock, and prices firm at $3 50@4 00 for country prime; $5 00@7 00 for country mess; 10 00@12 00 for repacked Western; $1g 00@14 50 for extra mess.

LARD Firm 11¼@11½c—1c advance.

CHEESE—Very firm at 12@16c—2@3c advance.

BEANS—A good demand exists, and holders have no difficulty in getting to day's prices. The supply is large and averages better in quality. Quotation, $2 75@1 80 for marrow fat; $2 60@2 75 for Kidneys; $2 30@2 55 for prime mediums; mixed lots of Beans $1 50@2 00.

THE Michigan Farmer for September is welcomed to our table though it comes late. Its list of contents presents an attracting variety of useful and agreeable matter, suitable for evening family reading as the the nights are becoming longer and cooler. The price of the farmer is so low and the benefits to be derived from it to the farming interests in our State so considerably, it should be liberally patronized. Bond & Snyder Publishers Detroit.—*Hudson Herald.*

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES.

WILLIAM ADAIR,

DETROIT, - - - - MICHIGAN.

OFFERS for sale his large and varied assortment of Trees and Plants. Particular attention is invited to his large stock of **PEAR TREES**, both standard and Dwarf, which are very thrifty, all worked on French imported stocks. ☞ **50,000** saleable trees on hand.

HARDY GRAPE VINES,

Anna, Concord, Creveling, Diana, Delaware, Rebecca, Hartford Prolific, Rogers' Hybrids, (10 varieties,) and many others. The ADIRONDAC can be supplied in limited quantity—the others by the Dozen, Hundred, or Thousand, also, a good stock of FOREIGN VINES for cultivation under glass.

CURRANTS GOOSEBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &c.

EVERGREEN TREES,

Several thousand of large size and fine specimens, viz: Norway black, white and Hemlock Spruce, Balsam Fir, Scotch, Austrian and White Pines, Arbor vitæ, Red Cedar, Swedish and Irish Junipers, Silver Fir, Savin, &c.

ROSES,

Hybrid Perpetual, Moss, Climbing, Bourbon, Tea, Noisette.

GREEN HOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS,

with much that it is impossible to include in the limits of an advertisement. *Address as above.* September, 1863.

WOOD SAWING MACHINE.

PATENT FOR THE *GUIDE* APPLIED FOR.

Come and buy you a good wood sawing machine that will save you more hard work than anything else you can buy for the money. They are simple and cheap—costing

Only $100 *for a good horse power and machine.*

Ready to saw, with saw guide to steady the saw when entering the Log, and when out so that you do not have to stop the motion of the team, to roll up the Log and start the saw in, and everything complete, that can be worked with two or four horses, and saw twenty-five or thirty cords a day.

All manufactured at home, and can be repaired on short notice. Address,

BURNHAM & Co, AGENTS,
FARMER'S WAREHOUSE, - - BATTLE CREEK, MICH

FRED. L. SEITZ & CO.,
BANKERS,

53 GRISWOLD STREET, - - - DETROIT,

PAY THE HIGHEST PRICE for Premium Funds, at all times. Buy Volunteer Relief Fund Orders and Wyandotte Script.

Sell Exchange on New York and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Land Warrants, State and United States Bonds bought and sold. *Swamp Land Certificates wanted.*

C. RAOUX,

86 CEDAR ST., - - - - - NEW YORK CITY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND

SOLE AGENT in the UNITED STATES,

For Messrs. JOHN STEWART & SONS, Nurserymen, DUNDEE, Scotland.
Mons. D. DAUVESSE, Nurseryman, ORLEANS, France.
L. DE LANGE, Florist, HAARLEM, Holland.

Goods purchased and sold on Commission. Custom house and forwarding business attend to with economy and despatch.

REFERENCES.

EDWARD ROWE, Esq., Pres't Grocers Bank, N. Y. City.
Messrs. DOND & Co., Importers, New York City.
" ED. HART & Co. Merchants, " "
" FROST & Co., Genesee Valley Nurseries, Rochester, New York.
GEORGE R. MUMMA, Esq., Dayton, Ohio.
Messrs. T. B. YALE & Co., Nurserymen, Rochester, N Y.
S. B. MARSHALL, Esq., Prospect Hill Nur., Massillon, O.
J. E. ILGENFRITZ, Nurseryman, Monroe, Michigan.
Messrs. HOOPES & BRO., Cherry Hill Nursery, Westchester, Penn.
T. J. SHALLCROSS, Esq., Nurseryman, Locust Grove, Kent Co., Md. mayly

DETROIT
NURSERY AND GREEN HOUSE.

WE have a large stock of FRUIT TREES of all descriptions, and can supply those who wish with trees of extra size. Also ORNAMENTAL Trees and Shubbery of all kinds and sizes. A large assortment of *EVERGREEN TREES* of all the hardy varieties. Hybrid, Perpetual, Ever-Blooming and Climbing ROSES, &c.

10,000 DELAWARE GRAPE VINES!!

Concord Hartford Prolific, Creveling, Elsingburg, Logan, Union Village, Allen's Hybrids, Taylor, or Bullet, Hyde's Eliza, Diana, Northern Muscadine, To-Kalon, Isabella, Catawba, and many others in cultivation.

FOREIGN VARIETIES OF GRAPES,

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries.

Triomph d' Gand & Wilson's Albany Strawberry Plants.

Houghton's Seedling Gooseberry, the only kind perfectly free from mildew. Hardy Herbaceous Perennial Flowering Plants, BULBS of all kinds, &c, and a general assortment of

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS!!

Our trees and plants are all in *good condition*, and we will sell them in large or small quantities on as liberal terms as any nursery of established reputation in the country.

Catalogues furnished upon the receipt of a postage stamp. Address

HUBBARD & DAVIS, Detroit, Mich.
September 8, 1863. 2m.

Tenant Wanted.

THE Advertiser having business away, wishes a Tenant to live on his Farm, with or without land to cultivate. For particulars address TENANT, *Michigan Farmer Office.*

The property will be sold on very accommodating terms—a handsome "Eighty," House, Barn, Orchard, and Small Fruit, with the best of Water for family use, 18 miles from Detroit. October 25th, 1863.

GEORGE BAKER,

TOLEDO NURSERIES,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Cultivates extensively

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses, &c.

Nurserymen, Dealers, and those planting largely, supplied at LOWEST RATES. aug4m

SOUTH DOWN BUCKS
AND SUFFOLK PIGS.

THE subscriber has for sale several South Down Yearlings and Buck Lambs. The yearlings are by *Tetherly 3d Tetherly*, imported by Mr. Morris, of Mountfordham. The Buck Lambs are by *Young York*, grandsire *York*, also imported by Mr. Morris.

Also, several pair of Suffolk Pigs, from Stickney's Importation. The above stock is at the *Spring Brook Farm*, near the village of Farmington, Oakland county.

Address, **F. E. ELDRED,**
September, 1862. Detroit, Mich

J. H. FARMER, M. D.,
DENTIST,

OFFICE ON MONROE AVENUE, corner Farmer Street, one block north of the City Hall. Residence, No. 27 Farmer street, between Monroe Avenue and Bates Street.

DETROIT, - - - - - - MICHIGAN.

Teeth filled with Crystal Gold, Stanniel Foil or Cement. Teeth inserted on Pivots or set in on Plate of any kind that may be desired, either in full or in partial Sets. All business in his line will be executed in a neat and satisfactory manner, and upon the most approved methods.

☞ *Premium taken at the State Fair of* 1862 ☜

Strawberry Plants.

TRIOMPH D' GAND, and all the standard old varieties, as well as the best new ones, including the "GREEN PROLIFIC," for sale at low rates, and warranted true to name. Plants carefully packed and sent by mail or express. For catalogues gratis, address

FRANCIS BRILL, Newark, N J.

VALUABLE INVENTION.

GILL'S PATENT
FRUIT AND POTATO PRESSER.

[PATENTED, MARCH 6, 1862.]

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS & TO FRUIT AND POTATO PACKERS.

This valuable improvement which has been extensively used in Western New York, for the past two or three years, was patented since March 6th, 1862, and is now offered to Fruit Growers and dealers as the best article that can be had for Packing and Pressing Fruit, Potatoes, &c. This Presser is strong, durable, and those using it consider it indispensable.

For sale by the subscriber, AT BATTLE CREEK, Mich.

All persons are cautioned against manufacturing or selling this Presser without obtaining the Right, or purchasing of the undersigned who is the sole owner of the Patent in Michigan; and any one infringing will be prosecuted.

COUNTY AND TOWN RIGHTS FOR SALE.

☞ For full particulars see Circulars.

ISAAC C MOTT,
BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN.

For sale by GEORGE BEARD, under the *Russell House*, Corner of Woodward and Michigan avenue, DETROIT.

The *Michigan Farmer* for September has been received and is worthy the perusal of every farmer in the land. Never before were the people of Michigan favored with so good or cheap a journal, and such premiums were never before offered to subscribers. To every subscriber is given a large pocket War Map, containing 84 pages, or 25 choice strawberry plants, with directions for planting, &c. All these can be had for one dollar! William S. Bond and George Snyder, publishers, Detroit, Michigan.—*Midland City Sentinel.*

A NEW GRUB PULLER.

PATENTED BY JOSEPH FREY, FEB. 3, '63.

An improvement over all others now in use.

SIMPLE, CHEAP AND DURABLE,

and will pull all ordinary sized GRUBS with one team as fast as you can hitch them.

☞ Territory and Machines for sale at the

FARMERS' WAREHOUSE,

October 25th, 1863. BATTLE CREEK, Michigan.

Chester White Pigs!

THE SUBSCRIBER continues to breed and ship to order Pure bred *Chester White Pigs.* Address

SETH A. BUSHNELL,
HARTFORD, Trumbull co., Ohio.

THE OAKLAND COUNTY

Farmers' Mutual Ins. Comp.

Of Oxford, Chartered June 19, 1862.

CAPITAL, - - - - $50,000.

☞ SURPLUS, - - - $2588 67. ☜

THIS Company, unlike any other Farmers' Insurance Company, is restricted by its Charter to the Insurance of private dwellings and the usual outbuildings connected with them and their contents.

Owners of this class of property, especially the farming community desirous of insuring, must at once see the great advantages afforded them by a Company organized on this plan; it being wholly exempt from the heavy losses sustained by companies that include in their risks manufactories, mills, taverns stores, and other like hazardous property.

The Directors offer the following summary of the'r plan of operations:

1st. Risks will be taken only on private dwelling houses and the usual out-buildings connected with them and their contents.

2nd. No more than two thirds the value of any building insured.

3d. Personal property insured at its full cash value.

4th. No application for a longer term accepted than three years.

C. K CARPENTER,	A. A. STANTON,
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For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large Cities.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address **HENRY R. COSTAR.**
☞ Principal Depot, No. 482 Broadway, New York.
☞ Sold by FARRAND, SHELEY & Co., Principal wholesale Agents, and by all the wholesale and retail Druggists in Detroit, Michigan. aug63

TO FARMERS AND STOCK BREEDERS

ALL HAIL THE TRIUMPH THAT

Fickardt's Cattle Powder

HATH ACHIEVED!!

THOUSANDS ARE TESTIFYING TO ITS EFFICACY!

"The merciful Man is kind to his Beast."

AFTER years of study and experiment by the inventor to compound from *pure Vegetable materials* a Powder that *should* and *must* take the place of the thousand and one nostrums gotten up and palmed upon the public as "*certain remedies*" for the cure of all diseases which the brute creation are "heir to," he has produced the one heading this advertisement, and none *can be genuine* unless bearing our FAC SIMILE signature. The demand has been such that its sale has been chiefly confined to the State of Pennsylvania, but we have now consummated such arrangements that we are prepared to supply the numerous orders now on hand, as well at those we may hereafter receive from other States of the Union.

Knowing this Powder to possess all the curative properties here set forth, we deem a fulsome tirade of words unnecessary, feeling assured that its *own merits* will secure for it a ready sale. Being composed of pure vegetable ingredients, it can be safely and judiciously given to that noble animal the HORSE. It effects are no *false pampering* of the system, creating a bloated carcass with a premature shedding of the hair; but on the other hand, it strengthens the the digestion, purifies the blood, regulates the urinary organs, thereby improving and protecting the whole *physical* condition of the animal even when in an apparently healthy state.

To the Agriculturist and Dairyman it is an invaluable remedy for their NEAT CATTLE laboring under HOOF diseases,—HOLLOW HORN, and other of the many complaints to which they are liable from a suppression of the natural secretions.

MILCH COWS are much benefitted by occasionally mixing with their slop or feed—it has a tendency to strengthen the animal, remove all obstructions from the milk tubes, promote all the secretions, and consequently adding much the health of the animal, and quantity and quality to the Milk, Cream & Butter.

HOGS, during the warm weather are constantly overheating themselves, which results in their getting Coughs, Ulcers of the LUNGS and other parts, which has a natural tendency to retard their growth. In all such cases a teaspoonful mixed in a bucket of feed and given every other day will speedily remove all difficulties, and the animal *will soon increase in both Health and FAT.*

TESTIMONIALS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1863.

To William Ralston:

I have used your Cattle Powder, and would state that it possesses the qualities of toneing and renovating the stomach, removing in some morbific matter. I can recommend it for all horses in private use, where the system is not too much debilitated.

J. P. TURNER, *Veterinary Surgeon,*
For the United States Government,
Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1862.

Wm. Ralston:

Dear Sir—Having tried the Cattle Powder, manufactured by you, I consider it a good article for the diseases of Horses, and as good a preparation as there is in the market.

HIRAM WRIGHT, *Asst Veterinary Surgeon,*
For the United States Government.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21st, 1863.

Wm. Ralston:

Dear Sir,—Having had your Horse and Cattle Powder in use for some time, I most cheerfully recommend it as a good article and well worthy of public notice.

M. JACKSON,
Superintendent of the Mule Corral.

Wm. Ralston:

We have tried the Horse Powders manufactured by you, in the Corral and Hospital stables to some extent. It it highly recommended to me by the Superintendent and Veterinary Surgeon in charge.

C. M. SNOW, *Gen'l Sup't.,*
Ass't Quartermaster's Office, cor. G and 22d st.,
Washington D. C.

ERSON, Baltimore Co., Md., May 20th, 1863.

The undersigned, for some time past, has had in use on his farm, "Fickhardt's Cattle Powder," and from the beneficial effects derived from it, takes pleasure in recommending the article to all Farmers, as a valuable preparation, to be given to Horses and Cattle. Some of my best work horses, that were in bad health, with little or no disposition for food, on their taking "Fickhardt's Cattle Powder," soon recovered their appetite, and in a short time became fat and in a short time became fat and in good condition.

HENRY B. CHEW.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1865.

Wm. Ralston, Esq:

Dear Sir—It is with pleasure that I certify to the invaluable properties of your Cattle Powder. I have been using it for nearly eight months. In last June I was traveling, my horse became very sick, so bad that I had to return home, and apply to a Farrier. It was nearly ten months before he was fit to use, he being in such a low condition. I happened to stop in at Mr. W. White's, and saw your Cattle Powder. I made up my mind to try a package, and after using two of them, it was surprising to every one who saw the horse, to see how much he had improved in flesh and spirit. Those who had seen him before he became sick could scarcely believe him to be same. I also recommend the Powders as being a fine thing for the urine, and also to improve the coat, as it gives it a fine, silky appearance. My friends seeing the advantage of it, have commenced using it among their Cattle. No person should be without in their stables. I have seen it fully tested, and consider it one of the best articles in use.

Yours very respectfully,
GEORGE SNYDER.

We, the undersigned, have used your Powder, at the request of our friend, George Snyder, and find it very useful among our cattle.

PETER OTT,
JACOB OTT,
J. G. KEISS,
Lower Merion, Montgomery county, Penn.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER PACKAGE.

AGENTS.—T. & J. Hinchman, 120 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT; D. S. BARNES & Co., 202 Broadway, New York; DYOTT & Co., No. 232 North Second street, Philadelphia

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers. nov6m

Buy the Best! It is Cheapest

IN THE END.

THE RAILWAY HORSE POWER WHICH TOOK

FIRST PREMIUM

AT THE

New York State Fairs of 1860 and 1862.

As it has also *at every State and County Fair at which the Proprietors have exhibited in competition with others.* This they believe cannot be said of any other Machine exhibited at an equal number of Fairs,

COMBINED THRESHERS AND CLEANERS

Threshers, Separators, Wood Saws, &c.

ALL OF THE BEST IN MARKET!

These Powers produce more power, with less elevation, and are operated with greater ease to the team than any other, requiring very slow travel of Horses, being only about 1¼ miles per hour when doing a good fair business, which is about 300 to 500 bushels of Oats per day, or half that quantity of Wheat or Rye.

The Thresher and Cleaner runs still and easy, separates the grain perfectly clean from the straw, cleans quite equal to the best Fanning Mills, leaving the grain fit for mill or market, and is capable of doing a larger business without waste or clogging than any other Two Horse Cleaner before the public.

☞ For price and description send for Circular, and satisfy yourself before purchasing. Address

R. & M. HARDER,
COBLESKILL, Schoharie Co., N. Y.

☞ We have received *Godey's Lady Book, Arthurs Home Magazine, Frank Leslies* and the *Atlantic Monthly* for August and September, they are teeming with variety. For sale by Roys, Newsdealer.